FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 185 *22 September 1983*

ALBANIA

Hoxha Chairs AWP CC Plenum on Construction B 1
Presidium Greets Bulgaria on National Day B 1
Ramiz Alia Greets Ethiopian Counterpart B 1
Foreign Minister Leaves for UNGA Session B 1
Briefs: Cuko at District Meeting B 1

BULGARIA

'Announcement' on Plane Over Switzerland C 1
BCP Secretaries Return From Moscow Bloc Meeting C 1
Army Daily Notes Albanian Protest to SFRY C 1
[NARODNA ARMIYA 20 Sep]
Trade, Payment Protocol With Albania Signed C 2
Bozhinov, Poland's Madej Sign Trade Protocol C 2
Zarev Receives MSZMP Economic Department Head C 2
Mladenov, Others at Ethiopian Embassy Reception C 2
Zhivkov Greets Ethiopian Leader on Holiday C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Sep]
Todorov Meets Austrian Parliamentary Delegation C 3
Finnish Trade Union Delegation Arrives 21 Sep C 4
Syrian CP Secretary General Baqdash Pays Visit C 4
Zhivkov Reception 21 Sep C 4
Zhivkov Decorates Baqdash C 5
Zhivkov Dinner for Baqdash C 6
Briefs: Polish Ambassador Decorates Leaders C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Strougal Send Telegram To Ethiopian Leader D 1
Husak Presents 1983 Journalist Awards D 1
Husak Greets WORLD MARXIST REVIEW on Anniversary D 2
Slovak Party Auditing Commission Confers D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, DKP's Mies on Missile Deployment E 1
Leuschner Comments on U.S. Foreign Policy E 4
Honecker Interviewed on Relations With USSR E 6
SED Greetings to WORLD MARXIST REVIEW Chief E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 14 Sep]
Church Affairs Secretary Meets FRG Minister E 7
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 15 Sep]
Extended Cooperation With Kuwait Reported E 8
Economic, S & T Relations E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Sep]
Protocol Signed E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Sep]

HUNGARY

Radio Reports Varkonyi's Talks in Washington F 1
Aczel, Ovari, Szuros Return From Moscow F 1
Book Published on Kadar-Andropov Talks F 1
[NEPSZAVA 14 Sep]
Further Reports on Kadar's Visit to Helsinki F 1
Talks With Sorsa Continue F 1
Attends Meeting, Luncheon F 2
Visits Dairy Farm F 2
Gaspar Meets With Finnish Trade Unionists F 3
Jakab Addresses National TU Council Session F 3
[NEPSZAVA 16 Sep]
Mehes Encourages Electronics Development F 5
Nemeth Visits Factory Trying To Overcome Losses F 5

POLAND

Christians Hold 2-Day Conference, Czyrek Speaks G 1
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 12 Sep]
Shipping Trade Unions Elect Federation Committee G 2
Aug Data on Prosecution of Profiteers Published G 3
["K.Sz." in RZECZPOSPOLITA 16 Sep]
Briefs: PRC Visitors to Factory; PPR-DPRK Shipping G 3

ROMANIA

Nicu Ceausescu Meets Officials in Washington H 1
Radio-Television Agreement With PRC Signed H 1
Manescu Conducts Economic Talks in London H 1
Berghianu Visits Morocco, Signs Agreements H 2
Pungan Receives Cypriot Trade Minister H 2
Ceausescu Receives Departing Finnish Envoy H 2
SDUF Peace Meeting Asks for End to Arms Race H 2
Ceausescu Messages to Several National Leaders H 3
Bulgaria on 39th Anniversary [SCINTEIA 9 Sep] H 3
DPRK on 35th National Day [SCINTEIA 8 Sep] H 4
Nicaragua on National Day [SCINTEIA 15 Sep] H 5
Ceausescu Receives SFRY SAWPY Delegation H 5
DPRK Democratic Front Delegation Visits H 6
Ceausescu Receives Delegation H 6
Dobrin, Ciosan, Andrei Meeting H 7

YUGOSLAVIA

U.S. Barring Gromyko Flight to UN 'Unpleasant' I 1
[Teslic in BORBA 20 Sep]
Further Reports on Italian President's Visit I 2
Visits Montenegro I 2
Spiljak Statement Reported I 2

Unveils Partisan Monument I 4
Spiljak Gives Dinner I 4
Spiljak's Toast I 5
President Spiljak Receives New Oman Envoy I 6
[POLITIKA 13 Sep]
Spiljak Congratulates Ethiopia's Mengistu I 6
[POLITIKA 13 Sep]
Ambassador Received by GDR's Stoph 16 Sep I 6
Mojsov Sends Message to Nonaligned Day Session I 7
Markovic Sends National Day Greetings to Zhivkov I 8
[BORBA 9 Sep]
LCY Officials Received Belgian Socialist Leader I 8
FEC Discusses Market Supplies, Trade at Meeting I 8
POLITIKA Reacts to SAWP Criticism on Wheat [2 Sep] I 9
Assembly Votes Stronger Internal Affairs Powers I 10
Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium Meets I 10
Serbian CC Discusses Cadre Policy, Elections I 11

HOXHA CHAIRS AWP CC PLENUM ON CONSTRUCTION

AU212035 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 21 Sep 83

["Communique" on Seventh Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] The Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum met on 20-21 September 1983 under the chairmanship of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The plenum examined the report of the AWP Central Committee Politburo on the state of construction and problems arising from it, delivered by Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, AWP Central Committee secretary. After discussing the report widely and having listened to the concluding statement on this question made by Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum approved the conclusions unanimously and adopted pertinent decisions.

[Signed] The Seventh AWP Central Committee Plenum

Tirana, 21 September 1983

PRESIDIUM GREETS BULGARIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU101412 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Telegram from the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] The national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria gives us the opportunity to send best wishes to the Bulgarian people.

RAMIZ ALIA GREETS ETHIOPIAN COUNTERPART

AU102024 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Telegram from Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia]

[Text] Your national day gives me the opportunity to convey to you and to the friendly people of Ethiopia sincere greetings and best wishes for the constant progress and prosperity of your country, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and personally.

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION

AU211849 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Reiz Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, left today for New York to head the Albanian delegation at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

BRIEFS

CUKO AT DISTRICT MEETING -- A meeting was held in Rec village in Shkoder District to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the struggle against fascist occupiers and traitors. Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, greeted those present on behalf of the AWP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, and Enver Hoxha personally. [Summary] [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian GMT 4 Sep 83 AU]

'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON PLANE OVER SWITZERLAND

AU211711 Sofia BTA in English 1702 GMT 21 Sep 83

["Announcement" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- On September 18, 1983 a "TU 134-TUR" jetliner of the "Balkan Airlines" on a Varna-Bratislava-Brest (France) charter flight at 13.40 hrs was flying over Switzerland on a set route and in scheduled time. The flight was carried out in compliance with item 2, paragraph 2 of the bilateral agreement on air communication signed by the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Switzerland in 1967. Over the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, about 60-70 km before Kempten, the air-control ordered the crew to change course from 262 to 235 degrees on traffic considerations.

The Bulgarian jetliner was all the time in contact with Zurich-control. Zurich-control warned the jet's commander that his plane was approached by a military airplane on a training flight. Two military airplanes approached the Bulgarian jet, one of them drew level with it on a distance of 50 meters and flew so in the course of four minutes. Only after the protests of the commander of the Bulgarian jetliner to the Zurich air-control that the Swiss military airplanes had come dangerously close to the Bulgarian airplane and act contrary to the flight safety of the civil aircraft, the Swiss military airplanes moved away and the Bulgarian jet continued on its way. Switzerland has not raised before the Bulgarian side the issue about a violation of the Swiss airspace by an airplane of the "Balkan Airlines."

BCP SECRETARIES RETURN FROM MOSCOW BLOC MEETING

AU211948 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, and Mr Stoyan Mikhaylov, both secretaries of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party, returned from Moscow today. There they took part in the conference of the secretaries of central committees of the communist and workers' parties from the socialist countries, responsible for international and ideological questions.

ARMY DAILY NOTES ALBANIAN PROTEST TO SFRY

AU211118 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 20 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Albania: As the ALBANIAN NEWS AGENCY (ATA) reported on 12 September 1983, Tirana has protested exceptionally sharply against the SFRY armed forces military exercises held under the code name "Jedinstvo 83" on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, namely, in the immediate vicinity of the Albanian borders. According to ATA, a total of 50,000 soldiers participated in these maneuvers, and not 22,000 men as the Yugoslav side had officially announced.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania, as early as 25 August, resolutely protested to the SFRY Government against the holding of the "Jedinstvo-83" maneuvers, which according to Tirana "are creating tension and represent a threat to the neighboring countries, being at the same time in contradiction to the declarations issued by Yugoslavia as regards good-neighborliness and peace in the Balkans."

Signed: (NARODNA ARMIYA's Own Report).

TRADE, PAYMENTS PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA SIGNED

AU212006 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 21 (BTA) -- A trade and payments protocol on 1984 was signed in Sofia today by Bulgaria and Albania. The document provides for a 25 per cent increase of the mutual deliveries as compared with the quotas planned for 1984 in the long-term agreement between the two countries for the 1981-1985 period. Bulgaria will export mechanical engineering, chemical and metallurgical products. She will import in exchange bitumen, sulphur, copper conductors, some agricultural goods. The protocol was signed by the first deputy-minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, Mr Atanas Ginev, and the deputy-minister of foreign trade of Albania, Mr Pajtim Ajazi. Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, was present at the signing.

BOZHINOV, POLAND'S MADEJ SIGN TRADE PROTOCOL

AU212010 Sofia BTA in English 1912 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Varna, September 21 (BTA) -- The 21st session of the Bulgaro-Polish Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation ended here today. At the session a positive assessment was given to the results obtained in the period under review, with an emphasis on the great importance of the meeting of the two first party and state leaders of the two countries, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, for the further development of Bulgaro-Polish cooperation. The protocol was signed by the first deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, Mr Todor Bozhinov, and the chairman of the Polish side of the commission and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Poland, Mr Zbigniew Madej. The protocol signed on the work of the 21st session of the commission provides for the expansion of the economic and techno-scientific cooperation in all spheres of the economy and the use of new forms for the organization of joint activities and trade. Information was exchanged on the coordination of the national economic plans of Bulgaria and Poland in the period until 1990.

ZAREV RECEIVES MSZMP ECONOMIC DEPARTMENT HEAD

AU212013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] On 21 September Comrade Kiril Zarev received a working group of the MSZMP Central Committee, led by Comrade Laszlo Ballai, MSZMP Central Committee Economic Policy Department head. During the talk, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, information on and experiences of the party leadership in the economy were exchanged, and matters pertaining to the two fraternal parties' cooperation in the economic area were discussed.

MLADENOV, OTHERS AT ETHIOPIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU151904 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] Tesfaye Abdi Buta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Socialist Ethiopia to Bulgaria, gave a reception yesterday on the occasion of his country's national holiday. The reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhivov, and by Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, as well as by heads of BCP Central Committee departments, leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations, scientists, cultural figures, artists, as well as generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia were also present at the reception.

ZHIVKOV GREETS ETHIOPIAN LEADER ON HOLIDAY

AU141902 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, has sent the following greetings telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], on the occasion of the Day of Revolution -- friendly Ethiopia's national holiday.

During the 9 years that have elapsed since the victory of the Ethiopian revolution the people of Ethiopia have achieved considerable successes in implementing profound socioeconomic and political changes, in consolidating their national independence, and in strengthening their country's territorial integrity, the telegram reads. These results are a brilliant demonstration of the Ethiopian people's firm resolve, under the leadership of COPWE and of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, to implement the decisions of the Second COPWE Congress as practical deeds and to build a new society in Ethiopia, based on the principles of socialism.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the active and anti-imperialist policy of Socialist Ethiopia, aimed at the preservation of peace and security in the world as well as its contribution to the consolidation of the unity of independent African countries in their struggle against the last remnants of colonialism, racism, and apartheid in South Africa. We are convinced that under your authoritative leadership, the Organization of African Unity will continue to actively oppose the neocolonialist plans of the most reactionary, imperialist circles, at a moment when the trend of total confrontation in Africa and throughout the world is being exacerbated.

I take advantage of this happy opportunity to confirm my confidence that the useful cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Socialist Ethiopia based on the 1980 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation will continue to expand and be intensified to the benefit of both our countries and peoples, in the interest of international detente and social progress, as well as of peace in the world, the telegram points out.

TODOROV MEETS AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU200657 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 19 (BTA) -- An Austrian parliamentary delegation arrived here today, led by Dr Gerulf Stix, deputy-chairman of the Nationalrat.

At the talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, led by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, it was underlined that the visit is an expression of the very good friendly relations of the Bulgarian and the Austrian people, of their mutual willingness to make their contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation in the world. Assessing highly the fruitful all-round contacts between Bulgaria and Austria, the heads of the two delegations pointed out that they set a good example of cooperation between states with different social systems. The meetings and talks maintained by the two countries on the highest level contribute in particular to the ascending development of the political contacts. Expressed was the common willingness for expansion of the economic cooperation with a greater emphasis on industrial joint production and joint appearances on third markets.

The two countries' parliamentarists are confident that with their good cooperation the Parliaments contribute to the deepening of the mutual trust and to the expansion in all spheres of life. The nine-member Austrian parliamentary delegation will go on a tour of Bulgaria tomorrow.

FINNISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 21 SEP

AU220806 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- The cooperation between the trade unions of Bulgaria and Finland has developed greatly and gives very good results. The talks between the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Petur Dyulgerov, and the chairman of the Central Organization of the Finnish Trade Unions, Mr Pertti Viinanen, started today with this unanimous statement.

Mr Pertti Viinanen arrived on a six-day official visit here today in the head of a trade union delegation.

The two trade union leaders are firmly confident that all conditions and possibilities exist for the further development and deepening of the cooperation between the two trade union centres.

They highly assessed the contacts between the two centres as a "good example of cooperation between trade unions that work under different conditions and are members of different international organizations."

Mr Petur Dyulgerov highly assessed the constructive role of the Finnish Trade Unions in the international trade union movement, especially under the conditions of the present complicated and extremely exacerbated international situation.

The talks are proceeding in the spirit of constructivity and sincerity.

SYRIAN CP SECRETARY GENERAL BAQDASH PAYS VISIT

Zhivkov Reception 21 Sep

AU211952 Sofia BTA in English 1917 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 21 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP, met here today Mr Khalid Baqdash, secretary general of the CC of the Syrian Communist Party. They stressed that the primary task of all the communists, of all the honest people in the world now is to activate the struggle for safeguarding the world peace, for saving the planet from an obvious destruction.

In this connection the two party leaders underlined the importance of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member-countries, expressed in the Prague Declaration adopted by them and in the document on the Moscow meeting. It was noted, that despite the complexity of the present international situation, there is a possibility to overcome the present dangerous stage and to continue the peaceful cooperation, which corresponds to mankind's strivings. The results of the Madrid meeting set an example to this end.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Khalid Baqdash firmly denounced the openly supported by the United States of America Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, the genocide of the invader against the people of Palestine, as well as the constantly spreading American and armed interference in Lebanon, aimed at turning that country into a new military base of the United States of America in that region, into a bridgehead for new aggressive moves against the Arab countries.

They said that imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces are seeking to disunite the Arab countries, to instigate them one against the other and thus force them, each individually to accept the so-called Reagan plan, which is actually a continuation and concretization of the Camp David deal.

The two leaders expressed the opinion that more than ever it has become necessary at present for all the progressive and national-democratic forces in the Arab world to rally and further strengthen their relations of cooperation with the true friends of the Arab peoples - the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. They greet the Soviet proposals for the regulation of the Middle East crisis which were reflected in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states from January, 1983, providing for a complete withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and since, recognition of the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up an independent state of their own, guaranteeing the right of all states in the region to a secure and independent existence. They are convinced that an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all countries concerned, including the Palestine Liberation as the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, should be convened as the only way possible for a successful solution to these important tasks.

Zhivkov Decorates Baqdash

AU2!2004 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, awarded the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party with the Order of "Georgi Dimitrov."

The order was conferred on Mr Baqdash for the contribution he has made to the struggle against imperialism and Zionism, for his efforts in strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, and for the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Syrian Communist Party, between Bulgaria and Syria, between the two peoples and in connection with his 70th birthday. "As a longtime leader of the Syrian Communist Party with your active participation in the national liberation struggle of the Syrian people in defence of the rights and the interests of the workers and in the struggle for Syrian independence, you won the confidence of the popular masses", said Mr Todor Zhivkov in his speech at the ceremony.

He pointed to Mr Baqdash's contribution to the unification and strengthening of the patriotic forces in Syria into a national progressive front, standing reliable support of the Government of Syria in its struggle against the offensive of imperialism, Zionism and the reactionary forces in the Middle East.

"The progressive mankind is well aware that the Israeli aggression against the Arab peoples, comprehensively backed by the United States, is part of imperialism's global offensive against the forces of peace, progress and socialism" said Mr Todor Zhivkov. He stressed that Bulgaria, linked as she is, with deep relations of friendship with Syria, acclaims and fully supports its firm and manly struggle against imperialism and Zionism waged under President Hafiz Asad. Now, when direct military interference and threat posed by other imperialist forces joined in the Israeli aggression, we state once again that we shall always stay by you in the struggle for the victory of justice and peace in the Middle East.

Mr Khalid Baqdash said in reply that it is a great honour to be presented with this high order today -- when the 50th anniversary of the Leipzig process is celebrated -- by the continuator of the cause of Dimitrov, the prominent worker of the international communist and workers' movement, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

"All Communists in Syria, including myself, owe very much to the Bulgarian Communist Party for our communist, patriotic and international forming, which we have preserved and will preserve to the last", underlined he.

Mr. Khalid Baqdash pointed out that the Syrian and the other Arab communists and all patriots and progressive people in Syria and the Arab countries are grateful to Bulgaria for the help rendered to the struggle for the preservation of the national independence and the territorial integrity of the Arab countries, for the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create an independent state of their own under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. He said that the direct armed interference of the American imperialism in Lebanon is revealing the truth about the policy of the United States of America in that region, which is part of the U.S. aggressive world strategy against socialism and the national liberation movements.

Mr. Khalid Baqdash underlined in conclusion that all Arab patriots highly value Bulgaria's efforts in cooperation with the Soviet Union, aimed at the solving of the cardinal issue of our age -- the problem of the preservation of the world peace and avoiding the threat of a nuclear war.

Zhivkov Dinner for Baqdash

AU211953 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] On 21 September Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner for Khalid Baqdash, secretary general of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee. The dinner was attended by Comrades Miklo Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Dimitur Stanishev, and Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council.

BRIEFS

POLISH AMBASSADOR DECORATES LEADERS -- Wladyslaw Napieraj, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Poland to Bulgaria, presented to Comrade Todor Bozhinov the Polish Commander's Cross with Star for his contribution to Bulgarian-Polish friendship and on the occasion of the Bulgarian national day. Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, and People's Artist Svetlin Rusev, first deputy chairman of the Committee of Culture, were awarded the Commander's Cross of the Polish Order. Comrade Todor Bozhinov expressed gratitude on behalf of those awarded. He declared that these high awards point out the great efforts of our party and people in contributing to the noble cause of strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal peoples. [Excerpt] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 8 Sep 83 AU]

HUSAK, STROUGAL SEND TELEGRAM TO ETHIOPIAN LEADER

LD112119 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 11 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav, Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, sent a telegram of congratulations to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, on the occasion of Ethiopia's national day, the Day of Revolution.

The telegram expressed appreciation for the effort and revolutionary determination of the people of Ethiopia to build a new, just society based on socialist foundations, and for the results achieved in strengthening and defending the revolutionary achievements, sovereignty, and independence of their country. An exceptional role in this effort -- is played by the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

By its active foreign policy Socialist Ethiopia, the telegram said, contributes significantly to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism, and for peace, security, and progress in the world, as well as to strengthening the unity of African countries and developing mutually beneficial international cooperation.

The telegram also expressed a conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation, which are developing successfully between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Socialist Ethiopia will continue in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed in 1981 and will further deepen in the interest of the peoples of both friendly countries.

HUSAK PRESENTS 1983 JOURNALIST AWARDS

LD191344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has awarded, at the recommendation of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Federal Government, and the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, on the occasion of the Day of Press, Radio and Television, Czechoslovak journalists' prizes for 1983.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, handed this highest appreciation of journalists' work at Prague Castle today to Vladimir Divis, first deputy director-general of Czechoslovak Television, and Milan Jelinek, permanent foreign correspondent of RUDE PRAVO, for their politically committed journalists' activity.

Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the merits of both, who by their committed journalists' work participate in the implementation of the tasks of socialist journalism. He emphasized the importance of mass communication media in the safeguarding of the program of the 16th Congress of the CPCZ and in the development of the active participation of working people in the socialist construction. The present urgent task of the press, radio, and television is to further deepen the organizational and educational activity; to contribute more efficiently by its activity to the speeding up of the dynamic development of the national economy; and by this, to the safeguarding of the living standard of the population; to a more efficient utilization of the results of science and technology in practice; and the activization of creative forces, knowledge, experiences and energy of the people in the interest of the further building and strengthening of the socialist society.

It is necessary, Comrade Husak stressed, that mass media help to disseminate the most progressive experiences and by critical addresses contribute to the struggle against various malpractices, disorders, and negative phenomena. It is also necessary that mass media fulfill even better their role in the development of socialist democracy and in socialist education. He also said that at present the mission of mass media in the struggle for peace, for the removal of the threat of war, in the explanation of the foreign policy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Soviet Union, and other countries of the socialist community, is increasingly more important. Mass media must continue to explain fast and convincingly the sense and aims of the peace proposal initiatives which the Soviet Union makes for the solution of the most important international problems. It is always necessary to show the essence of the aggressive imperialist policy, above all, the dangerous character of the plans for the depioyment of new American nuclear missiles in some states of Western Europe. And at the same time, it is necessary to unveil the goals of imperialist propaganda, its attacks on real socialism, peace and antiwar forces, and the attempts to manipulate world public opinion.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, then thanked on the occasion of the Day of Press, Radio and Television, Czechoslovak journalists for their responsible work for the benefit of our society. He expressed a belief that the staff of the press, radio and television will fulfill even more successfully their mission, to find vivid and convincing forms of action, to contribute even more effectively to the strengthening of the unity of party and people.

Present at the prize-giving ceremony were Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Otto Cmolik, head of department of the Central Committee of the party; Zdenek Horeni, editor in chief of RUDE PRAVO; Jan Risko, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists and central director of Czechoslovak Radio; and Jan Zelenka, central director of Czechoslovak television.

HUSAK GREETS WORLD MARXIST REVIEW ON ANNIVERSARY

LD141257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory letter on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee to the editorial collegium and editorial office of the theoretical and information journal of the communist and workers parties WORLD MARXIST REVIEW on the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

The letter says that the journal has been helping to exchange information and develop theoretical and political cooperation between fraternal communist parties for 25 ears. It participates [word indistinct] in elaborating topical issues of revolutionary theory and in strengthening the international solidarity of forces which struggle for peace and social progress. Articles and numerous discussions published by the journal reveal the reactionary and deeply antihumane policy of modern imperialism and unmask the displays of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, racism, and social and national suppression typical of imperialism. The journal is waging, from principled positions, an irreconcilable fight against the current bourgeois ideology and against all types of opportunism that weaken the combat unity of world socialism, of the national liberation movement, and of the international working class. One of the great merits of the journal is the fact that it spreads the truth about real socialism as a main support for all anti-imperialist forces. Scientific analysis of the advantages, achievements, and problems which life brings in improving and strengthening advanced socialism is an (?excellent) help for the world revolutionary and democratic forces.

The letter also appreciates the help of the journal for the CPCZ in the international ideological education of party members and other working people and it stresses the active participation of the CPCZ in fulfilling the aims of the journal, especially in the sphere of spreading experience gained from building socialism in Czechoslovakia.

The letter says in conclusion that the CPCZ Central Committee, which has been the host for the international collective of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW for 25 years, will also exert all necessary efforts in the future to enable the journal to carry on its many-sided and creative activity even more effectively in the interest of the cause of peace, national liberation and social progress, socialism, and communism.

SLOVAK PARTY AUDITING COMMISSION CONFERS

AU151813 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- The Central Control and Auditing Commission of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL] at its 11th session discussed the results of the check on the approach of the economic executive staff and party organizations in the district agricultural administrations and selected agricultural plants in the Trnava District, as well as of the functionaries and workers of the CPSL's District Committee, on the enforcement of tasks adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress, which are aimed at intensifying agricultural production in the district.

In implementing the long-range concepts for developing agricultural production, the district is achieving good results, particularly in cultivating densely sown cereals and corn for grain and in realizing the brand improvement and hybrid-cultivation programs in animal production. However, the dynamics of agricultural intensification are slowed down by certain shortcomings in management work, in implementing the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of Agriculture, as well as in care for land fertilization, in the utilization of irrigation, in the quality of bulk fodder, in the fulfillment of the albumen program, and in certain other activities, on which the party and economic bodies and organizations must concentrate their attention.

The commission also discussed the report on the coordinated check on the way in which the party bodies and organizations are making use of party statutes and of the CPCZ Central Committee directives for disciplinary activities and for resolving members' affairs for the purpose of consolidating party and state discipline. It has become apparent that, even though the care of party bodies and basic organizations for strict adherence to the party and state discipline by all members and candidate members is increasing, the utilization of educational means for consolidating it is not up to the desirable standard in several organizations. Party conclusions are not being drawn for the shortcomings occurring in the management work of managers and the knowledge of nonparty control bodies is not being sufficiently utilized.

The CPSL's Central Committee and Auditing Commission then discussed cadre changes and other materials and information data.

HONECKER, DKP'S MIES ON MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

LD211345 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, held a cordial meeting today in the SED Central Committee building. The two politicians had a comprehensive exchange of views on the aggravation of the international situation and the consequences arising from it and on the activities of their parties to safeguard peace and struggle against the world's sliding into a nuclear inferno. They were in complete agreement in describing the prevention of a fresh round of the nuclear arms race as the most urgent need of our time. It would complicate the world political situation even more and further increase the danger of war.

Putting a stop to this is in the interests of the people of both German states, all the peoples of Europe, and all mankind. Every politician, every party, and every political group and movement must be gauged today on the basis of what it is doing to preserve peace and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. The priority task is to prevent the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG and other Western European states because it will set the arms spiral in motion again with grave military and incalculable political consequences.

Erich Honecker expressed the SED's high regard for the determined struggle of the DKP and all its members for peace and for the social and democratic rights of the peoples. By joining with social democrats, trade unionists, Christians, and pacifists against the missile plans and for peace and disarmament, and in so doing not allowing itself to be disconcerted by animosity and suspicion, the DKP is serving the real security interests of the FRG and its citizens. Erich Honecker stressed that halting the arms race and reducing arms, especially nuclear arms, is indeed the most important task today. Social security for working people, good educational opportunities and family happiness for the rising generation, a future worth living for our children and grandchildren, and the preservation of nature, too, all demand a secure peace. Only then is lasting cooperation between states possible and only then can there be good-neighborliness between the GDR and the FRG, too.

Referring to politicians who use the slogan "peace in freedom," Erich Honecker said that in order to be able to discuss what peace is, one has to stay alive. Following a nuclear war there will hardly be an opportunity to hold philosophical seminars.

We want to create peace with increasingly fewer weapons. The same words have been used in Bonn, as we know, but the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles planned for the end of this year runs exactly counter to this. No matter how one twists and turns the matter, the deployment of the new nuclear missiles in the Federal Republic is militarily unjustifiable and politically irresponsible. This was the judgement made by former U.S. Defense Secretary McNamara a few days ago. Meanwhile, erstwhile supporters of the NATO two-track decision are stating that it was accepted by the U.S. Administration merely to pretend to world public opinion that there is readiness to negotiate, to calm sceptical allies, and, although in vain, to appease the peace movement.

Only recently, NATO Commander in Chief Rogers stated that there must be deployment because only then can the results of negotiations be achieved. This is the real reason why the United States does not move at the Geneva negotiations. They obviously do not want an agreement in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security but on the basis of superiority, that is to say, the destruction of the military-strategic balance which over the past decades has made a considerable contribution to preserving peace.

What is decisive, said the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, is that the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles are first-strike weapons which at the same time have a strategic character. Their planned deployment in the FRG is connected with the new NATO doctrine "air-land-battle" which is geared to direct preparations for war in Europe, including the planning of preventive attacks.

No one must overlook the fact, stressed Erich Honecker, that a new situation will ensue if deployment of these missile systems comes about and the Federal Republic is turned into a launching pad for a nuclear first-strike against the USSR and the other socialist states. This will revive the threat of a war against the Soviet Union emanating from German soil. The assurances expressed by FRG politicians -- that they, too, never again want to permit a war from German territory -- will lose their credibility. New weapons of mass destruction targeted against us will be anything but a recommendation for good-neighborly relations with the socialist states and the absolute opposite of trust-building measures, as called for in the agreement just signed in Madrid. The installation of strategic weapons of attack in the FRG will violate the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries as well as the Basic Treaty and the Helsinki Final Act, something which all those responsible should consider.

It is hardly compatible to discuss easing conditions for people with us and at the same time to aim new nuclear missiles at us, erecting a highly-explosive missile fence right across the middle of Europe. In order for people to have things easier, they must above all be protected against nuclear mass murder.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee stressed that any military superiority on the part of NATO would naturally never be permitted in the interests of our countries' security and for the protection of world peace. If new first-strike weapons turn up on our doorstep in the West, then this will unavoidably lead to effective countermeasures. The leading circles in the FRG know this. We do not want such a development, but we will never leave the security of our states and peoples in doubt.

It sticks out a mile, so to speak, that this would not result in more security for the FRG. The risk would become greater since the use of the U.S. nuclear missiles intended for deployment would mean self-destruction for the Federal Republic and all Europe would go up in flames. Nor would the United States be able to escape the inferno. This is not the propaganda of fear but the truth. One must speak with such seriousness and such clarity, Erich Honecker said, because it is a matter of war or peace, of life and death for millions, of the fate of our entire continent, of human civilization. No one should be able to say that he did not know what was at risk.

It is not yet too late, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee said, even though time is pressing. The USSR and the other socialist states have a constructive and flexible attitude. He drew attention to the proposals in the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact states at the beginning of the year, to the initiatives at the Moscow conference of socialist countries in June, and to the recent far-reaching offers by Yuriy Andropov which, even in the view of expert Western circles, are designed to advance the Geneva talks. Unfortunately, all these initiatives have encountered no positive reaction on the part of the United States. By saying that they would be given careful consideration, a serious answer has been avoided in Washington and the capitals of other NATO countries. Preparations for siting the missiles, on the other hand, have been accelerated. It is therefore misleading for some politicians in the FRG to claim that the key to results in Geneva lies in Moscow. The USSR has opened the door for an agreement. Washington is not yet prepared to step across the threshold.

Erich Honecker recalled his repeated appeal to the FRG leadership to revise its stance on this life-threatening issue and to work with determination for success at the Geneva talks. As long as deployment has not begun, an agreement is still possible. He would like to renew this appeal and link it with the question of how it actually conceives of intra-German relations in the long run if the Federal Republic, in accordance with the plans of the United States and NATO, is developed into a armed deployment base against us, against the socialist countries, crammed full of weapons and equipped from north to south with nuclear missiles? The relations between the GDR and FRG which have so far been developing well, as well as relations between the GDR and West Berlin, would be adversely affected if the international situation were to be aggravated further.

We do not want burdens but improvements in relations between the two German states and also with West Berlin. Anyone can see that the GDR, in accordance with the coordinated foreign policy line of the socialist states, is working with great persistence both to preserve the results of detente which have been achieved and for progress in relations between the GDR and the FRG. There 's then no lack of good will on our side.

It is part of the essence of our socialist social system that we work consistently for peace and for peaceful coexistence between states with different systems. We are for disarmament in East and West, for a zone free of nuclear weapons, for all Europe being free of nuclear weapons. In our view, it is important particularly at present to work to calm down the international situation and continue the dialogue and cooperation between East and West.

Erich Honecker stated that his talks with politicians from Western countries, including the FRG, have shown that despite any differences and contrasting views, there is considerable agreement for the most part in their concern for peace and the future of Europe. The question now arises of whether new steps should not now emerge from this concurrence in recognizing the dangers in order to work even more vigorously to improve the world political situation. It is necessary to join together in a coalition of reason in order to save peace. We, Erich Honecker said, are in favor of this and ready to extend our hand to everyone of good will.

DKP Chairman Herbert Mies praised the work of the SED, and of General Secretary Erich Honecker personally, for peace and disarmament as exemplary and encouraging. It can be clearly seen today what enormous value for world peace and the security of Europe the existence of a socialist German state is. The duty imposed by the words: never again must a war start from German soil, are taken seriously here. It is state policy and has a firm basis in worker and peasant power. Even the sworn enemies of socialism can no longer deny that the GDR, with its firm principles and flexibility, is working for peace, cooperation, and balance. One can say that today the name Honecker stands for reason and readiness to reach understanding through dialogue for the benefit of peace and mankind.

Peace and socialism go together. Herbert Mies said this is proved above all by the Soviet Union's constant efforts to halt the arms race and to make disarmament steps possible. The DKP strongly welcomed the fact that Yuriy Andropov has again taken constructive initiatives to get the Geneva negotiations moving. This once more underlines the USSR's good will and the fact that in its policy it takes account of the security interests of the NATO states, especially those of the Federal Republic.

Herbert Mies spoke about the DKP's struggle. In the Federal Republic it stands in the vanguard of all those working for peace and disarmament and against the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missiles. It also agrees with the precept for peace contained in the Basic Law.

Herbert Mies pointed out that as early as the 1950's, Communists in the FRG spoke against remilitarization, played an active role in the movement "Fight Nuclear Death", and were pioneers of normal, treaty relations between the FRG and the GDR. The chief slogan today is "Jobs Instead of Missiles". This is evidence of the close connection between high levels or arming and social cuts on the one hand, and the struggle for peace and defense of the social interests of the working people on the other hand.

Almost 3 million unemployed, hundreds of thousands of young people without appreciceships, and entire regions such as Bremen, the Ruhr, and Saarland faced with economic and social disaster -- that is the truth of the crisis of capitalism. It is also a great challenge for Communists, for all sections of the labor movement, and for social democrats and trade unionists. The arms drive is not the way out. On the contrary, the continuing exacerbation of the crisis in the FRG cannot be explained without taking into account the evil consequences of the arms policy. In the future, too, the struggle for peace and against the NATO missiles, for jobs and secure wages and against works closures and social cuts, will be the main thrust of the DKP's policy.

The DKP's demand is: "Negotiate further instead of deploying. Pershing II and cruise missiles must not be deployed. The Federal Republic and Europe must remain nuclear-free."

During the meeting, which was characterized by a spirit of fraternal solidarity and which was also attended by SED Central Committee member Herbert Haeber, Herbert Mies invited a delegation of the SED Central Committee to attend the DKP's Seventh Congress in early January 1984 in Nuremberg.

LEUSCHNER COMMENTS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

DW210923 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Guenter Leuschner international weekly review]

[Text] To what extremes does the U.S. Government intend to pursue its policy of hatred, confrontation, and aggravation of the international situation? Since last weekend, we have been concerned with this question even more than before. The affront against the Soviet foreign minister, which made it impossible for him to participate in the UN General Assembly session beginning tomorrow, is much more than a petty act by the Washington authorities, as bourgeois newspapers are trying in an embarrassed and apologetic undertone to describe it today. It also is not just a violation of all agreements the United States has concluded with the United Nations. This matter is serious enough to raise the justified question of whether New York and the United States are still qualified to be the seat for UN headquarters. Those who are neglicting their duties as hosts to such a degree are in effect making it impossible for the world organization to operate properly.

Even worse, however, is the fact that this affront expresses the Reagan administration's desire to burden relations with the Soviet Union to a point where understanding and reasons no longer have a chance. FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU was quite right when it wrote prior to this incident that the so-called airliner affair had long been separated from the incident proper and was consciously being used as a test for the strength of U.S.-Soviet relations. However, this not only borders on hysteria, it is hysteria, and therefore constitutes pathological unpredictability, which in the current international situation is alarmingly dangerous.

Through this action Washington naturally affronts not only the Soviet Union but the entire United Nations.

This has repeatedly happened before from that quarter, to be sure, but never in this way. The atmosphere of this session is bound to be clouded by this, and this is possibly also the desired side effect. Washington obviously has no interest this year in a matter-of-fact and responsible discussion of those problems which are endangering world peace -- problems whose elimination is the United Nation's main task.

This assumption is confirmed by the fact that in his latest radio speech, President Reagan called not only on his NATO allies but on the whole nonsocialist world to join his anticommunist crusade. If this is successful, it would constitute a turning point in history, the President said. Wishful dreams can naturally be ignored, but the intention behind them speaks volumes. The fact that restraint, reason, and the capability of rational analysis -- criteria of a predictable policy -- are becoming increasingly lost in the United States is also shown by other events last week.

Since the Moscow press conference on the background of the airliner affair, so much has come to light and such precise evidence been produced about how the CIA distorted facts and lied to the public that wisdom should make it advisable for Washington to exercise restraint. However, they are doing just the opposite. They cling to the big lie as to a straw, doggedly closing their eyes to everything. This is not politics, it is pure hatred and, therefore, very dangerous.

Those who still doubt that the United States has staged all this to push its missile policy through against all opposition and make the Geneva negotiations definitely fail, do not want to see. The U.S. Congress fully approved the government's armament plans. Hurrah, the goal has been reached, and the atmosphere in the decisive phase of the Geneva negotiations has been additionally cloudy. Yet, there is no regret, but much rather joy. Everything is clear now, isn't it? Bruno Kreisky wrote a grave letter of warning to Reagan in which he asked him to extend the negotiations if possible. The answer was brusque: The missiles will be deployed, the talks will not be extended, and that's that. Are there still any doubts?

The United States has deployed a gigantic armada of 14 warships off the coast of tiny Lebanon. It has given orders to its forces to, I quote, aggressively defend themselves. This terminology is nonsensical. Either you are aggressive and attack, or you defend yourself. However, that terminology is revealingly nonsensical. It means that the troops are to attack and be aggressive so as to defend U.S. interests. They have been acting this way recently, and have employed naval artillery and aircraft against the Druze. From the first moments of the existence of this non-peace-keeping force, Washington's interests has been to firmly establish itself together with Israel in Lebanon, threaten Syria, and further destabilize the overall situation in the Middle-East in an area not far from the Soviet border.

In view of all this, does anyone still have doubts? Can anyone really close his eyes to the fact that something is being provoked here which very easily could get out of control, geographically as well as militarily?

Take a recent example of the past week. The U.S. Administration informed Congress that it had no intention of continuing negotiations with the Soviet Union on banning all nuclear weapons tests because these tests were necessary for new weapons and for building up the U.S. nuclear arsenal. There is no longer any talk of difficulties in verification issues or whatever other similar pretexts for postponing the negotiations have existed in recent months. We want the tests because we want to have more weapons.

That's all there is to it. Are there still any doubts about the Reagan administration's intentions?

In their public appearances, Western politicians still create the impression that in negotiations with the Soviet Union or generally in world politics, the United States is endeavoring to find solutions in the interests of reason and peace. However, this is not the case. We do not detect such an attempt for negotiated settlements in Geneva in the overall East-West relationship, in the middle East, or in Central America. Here Washington dictates its will. The confrontation mania which characterizes Washington's behavior toward the Soviet Union has also become the trademark of the entire U.S. foreign policy. It is unpredictable and thus a threat to all peoples.

Those who close their eyes to this fact, those who gloss over concerns about it and calm down instead of alerting people, are gradually moving to the position of those appeasers in the second half of the thirties who woke up only after it was too late. Prevent the nuclear inferno and defend yourselves -- this basic idea at the third forum of the Krefeld initiative last weekend is much more far-sighted and much wiser. The 5 million FRG citizens who have signed the Krefeld Appeal and the 75 percent of FRG citizens who have expressed oppostion to the deployment of missiles are acting more wisely than many politicians.

A danger does not disappear when you bury your head in the sand. According to the Bonn Manifesto adopted yesterday, never in postwar history has daily work for peace been as necessary as it is today, and opposition to the new U.S. nuclear missiles has become a civic duty in the Federal Republic. Nobel Prize winner Professor Pauling said at the meeting that the U.S. Administration must be made to abandon its course of confrontation and return to a policy of cooperation.

This is indeed the only way to make the world more secure again. It is not easy, however; without opposition and by giving in, appeasing, or playing down, there will be no return to more security, more peace, and less concern.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD191210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin 19 Sep (ADN) -- On the occasion of the impending 34th anniversary of the GDR, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, received on Monday Novella Ivanova, special correspondent of the Soviet weekly OGONEK. The experiences of more than 3 decades have confirmed that the founding of the first socialist state of workers and peasants was a turning point in the history of Europe, Erich Honecker said. Through hard work, in constant class strife with imperialism and reaction, the successful development of the GDR was safeguarded. It was fraternally linked to the Soviet Union for all times and fulfilled in the community of socialist states its internationalist duty as a cornerstone of peace in Europe.

Today it was not only necessary but also possible to preserve peace, Erich Honecker underlined. The GDR highly appreciated the mighty contribution that the CPSU and USSR made towards this, especially in the present situation. The latest constructive proposals by Yuriy Andropov promoted progress toward agreements which enabled real limitation and reduction of armaments. In order to safeguard peace as mankind's highest possession, to preserve the peoples from slipping into a nuclear inferno, the GDR, in fraternal alliance with the USSR, would also in future do everything in its power.

SED GREETINGS TO WORLD MARXIST REVIEW CHIEF

AU151756 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings address signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to Yuriy Aleksandrovich Sklyarov, chief editor of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, in Prague:

Dear Comrade Sklyarov: On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW I convey to you, the collegium of editors, the council of editors, and the entire collective of staff workers of the journal the fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee.

In the 25 years of its existence, the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW has achieved a wide international circulation and gained high prestige as a collective publication of the communist and workers party for theory and information, as a platform of the exchange of views and experiences.

More and more parties are participating in its shaping. With its publications it contributes to the understanding of the revolutionary changes and class confrontations in the world. It devotes much attention to securing peace as a main issue of our time and to the development and strengthening of international solidarity of the communist movement and all other revolutionary forces.

The international journal of the communists has outstanding services to the propagation of Marxism-Leninism and the struggle with the policy and ideology of imperialism in the 25 years of its existence. It will certainly devote special attention to the scientific analysis and theoretical generalization of new publications and experiences of the struggle as well as the popularization of creative findings from the work of the fraternal parties in the future. Due to the increasing dimensions of this struggle, the manifold conditions, tasks, and problems which the fraternal parties and all other revolutionary forces are facing, this is all the more necessary. We take the foundation anniversary of the journal as an opportunity to thank all members of the editorial staff for their responsible work and wish them further successes.

The SED will continue to regard the support and the circulation of the journal as well as the active work in the editorial staff as an important international commitment.

CHURCH AFFAIRS SECRETARY MEETS FRG MINISTER

AU160950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- Klaus Gysi, GDR state secretary for church affairs, has had a talk in Bonn with Philipp Jenninger, minister at the FRG Chancellory. The talk, at which Ewald Moldt, head of the Permanent Representation of the GDR in the FRG, was also present, concentrated on questions of mutual interest. State Secretary Gysi is in the FRG at the invitation of the Arnoldshain Evangelical Academy.

At a 2-day symposium of the academy on "Luther's Topical Importance for the Relationship Between the Workers Movement and Protestantism", in which both Klaus Gysi and SPD Chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel participated, GDR theologians discussed the study of Luther in the GDR and the relationship of state, church and society in Luther's era and at present.

EXTENDED COOPERATION WITH KUWAIT REPORTED

Economic, S & T Relations

WA210005 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 83 p 6

[Report on meetings at Leipzig Fall Trade Fair: "Further Steps in Developing Relations With Kuwait: Cooperation in Science and Fisheries Discussed"]

[Text] -- On Saturday, Claus Gaedt, deputy minister of foreign trade, conferred with Dr Adnan Shihab-Eldin, director general of Kuwait's Institute for Scientific Research, who is spending several days visiting the GDR. Based on the results of the Oct 82 consultations between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and the Emir of Kuwait, Sheik Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, additional concrete steps to develop economic, scientific, and technological relations between the two countries were discussed. Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology, particiapted in the discussion.

Waldemar Harz, deputy minister for district-managed industry and foodstuffs industry, also welcomed the guest from Kuwait to a Saturday conference on the current state and further structuring of the cooperation between the two countries in the areas of science, technology, and economics. The central point of the discussion, which was conducted in a constructive and open atmosphere, was the possibility of cooperation in the research and development of deep sea and fresh water fisheries.

Protocol Signed

WA210006 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Sep 83 p 2

[Article: "Development of GDR-Kuwait Relations Discussed"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The director general of Kuwait's Institute for Scientific Research, Dr Shihab-Eldin, and his entourage ended several days of consultations in the GDR on Monday by signing a protocol on further cooperation. Based on the understandings reached during the Oct 82 visit to Kuwait by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, concrete steps toward development of economic, scientific, and technological relations between the two countries were the central point of the discussion. At the conclusion, the delegation was received by Wolfgang Junker, minister for construction industry, chairman of the GDR side of the Joint Committee for Economic, Technological and Cultural Cooperation between the GDR and Kuwait. Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, state secretary in the Ministry for Science and Technology, participated in the discussion.

RADIO REPORTS VARKONYI'S TALKS IN WASHINGTON

LD220906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Peter Varkonyi is concluding his talks in Washington today. Elemer Csak reports on this from the U.S. capital:

Hungary's minister of foreign affairs, who arrived in the United States at the invitation of George Shultz, held official talks in Washington for 2 days. At the talks between Peter Varkonyi and the U.S. secretary of state, the development of bilateral relations was reviewed and the most important international issues were discussed.

Within the framework of his program, Peter Varkonyi was received by Secretary of Commerce Baldridge. Our minister of foreign affairs also talked with undersecretary for monetary affairs and Senators Laxalt and Dodd. At the end of the visit a reception was given by Ambassador Vencel Hazi which was attended by several leading personalities of U.S. political, economic, and business life. At the conclusion of his official visit to Washington, Peter Varkonyi will travel to New York, according to the plans, to attend the 38th session of the UN General Assembly.

ACZEL, OVARI, SZUROS RETURN FROM MOSCOW

LD211835 Budapest MTI in English 1711 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- Today Gyorgy Aczel and Miklos Ovari, members of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretaries of the Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee, returned from the Moscow conference of the secretaries responsible for ideological and international issues of the socialist countries' communist and workers' party Central Committees.

BOOK PUBLISHED ON KADAR-ANDROPOV TALKS

AU151925 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 14 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] A new volume of documents on Hungarian-Soviet friendship will be appearing soon in the bookshops. The nicely executed, illustrated book entitled "Friendly Visit" has been published by the Kossuth Publishing House on the Janos Kadar-led Hungarian party-government delegation's visit to the USSR this year. The book traces every step of the visit from departure to return home and contains the speeches given at the meetings held by the two countries' party and state leaders, the joint statements published on the talks, and the agreed position of the MSZMP and the CPSU Politburos on the highest level Hungarian-Soviet negotiations.

FURTHER REPORTS ON KADAR'S VISIT TO HELSINKI

Talks With Sorsa Continue

LD211121 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Gabor Nemes report from Helsinki]

[Excerpts] High-level Hungarian-Finnish discussions have continued in Helsinki with the meeting between Janos Kadar and the Finnish prime minister.

Yesterday with President Koivisto you extensively discussed the problems of the world at large, so let us now concentrate on Hungarian-Finnish economic relations and on our tasks that arise from the Madrid conference -- this is how Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa this morning welcomed Janos Kadar at the prime minister's residence. In accordance with this a wide scope was given at the discussions to the preparation of the European confidence-building conference. Helsinki will host this event.

They also mentioned the European cultural forum, the staging of which has been undertaken by Hungary. When, following a brief mutual briefing, the topic of Finnish-Hungarian economic cooperation came up for discussion, both sides first and foremost examined the possibility of further development. For it would be good if trade could also be raised to the high level of political and cultural relations. After this Janos Kadar and Kalevi Sorsa reviewed the developing relations of the MSZMP and the Finnish Social Democratic Party, since Sorsa is not only prime minister but is also the leader of the Finnish Social Democrats.

This morning Janos Kadar also met leaders of the Finnish-Hungarian Friendship Society in the House of Hungarian Culture and Science.

Attends Meeting, Luncheon

LD212245 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] In Helsinki Janos Kadar has had talks with Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa on the questions of European security and cooperation. Economic and interstate relations of the two countries were discussed at the meeting and, since the Finnish head of government is at the same time chairman of the Social Democratic Party, they have also discussed the opportunities for interparty cooperation.

Following this Janos Kadar and his wife were invited to a meeting of the Finnish-Hungarian Society, which has been cultivating the friendship of the two peoples for more than 3 decades. In his speech delivered at the meeting Janos Kadar said that Hungary highly esteems the friendship between the two peoples; Hungarian-Finnish cooperation rests on firm and united basis. This was also proved by the talks with President Koivisto and Premier Sorsa.

The council of the city of Helsinki gave a gala luncheon in honor of the first secretary of the KSZMP Central Committee, his wife, and other members of the delegation on Wednesday. In the evening Janos Kadar and his wife gave a reception at the Hungarian Embassy in honor of President Mauno Koivisto and his wife.

Visits Dairy Farm

LD221057 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] This morning Janos Kadar and his wife visited one of the small farms predominant in Finnish agriculture, some 30 km from Helsinki. This enterprise, which uses family labor almost exclusively, is primarily a dairy produce farm. Fodder needed for production is grown on land owned as well as rented by the family.

After his visit Janos Kadar will return to Helsinki where Premier Kalevi Sorsa is to give a festive luncheon in honor of the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Before his departure for home, Janos Kadar will also meet the leader of the Finnish Communist Party.

GASPAR MEETS WITH FINNISH TRADE UNIONISTS

LD212024 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 21 (MTI) -- Today the delegation of the Central Alliance of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), led by President Pertti Viinanen, left Budapest after an official visit September 18-21 on the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT).

The delegation, which met SZOT Secretary-General Sandor Gaspar, held talks on the economic and political situation of the two countries, the work of the trade union movement, topical issues of the international trade union movement, the prospects of holding a European trade union conference and the development of bilateral relations.

Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, met the delegation, and Pertti Viinanen gave a lecture at the central SZOT school on Finnish trade union work at home and abroad.

The visit took place in a sincere spirit of traditional friendship.

JAKAB ADDRESSES NATIONAL TU COUNCIL SESSION

AU201650 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 3

[Report on speech by Sandor Jakab, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, at the council's 15 September session in Budapest: "Sandor Jakab: Creative and Thinking Man Is Our Greatest Asset"]

[Excerpts] A significant change has taken place in the composition and training of functionaries since the March 1974 resolution. Owing to the development of trade union democracy, their number has increased by more than 200,000. Their training and general and political education can hardly be compared with what it was like 10 years ago.

Along with fundamentally favorable processes, however, numerous pressing problems are also experienced with the training and suitability of our functionaries. What is involved is the fact that some of our functionaries could not shed old methods to this day. Many of them are slow to recognize and find it difficult to be receptive to new requirements, and they realize new requirements even more sluggishly in practice. Because they and we have grown accustomed to our regulation of everything from above, creative, initiatory work urging greater independence and an attitude of assuming responsibility is developing slower than expected. Even today, many people feel safe only if instructions and definition of tasks are regular and specific.

We could speak also of a manner of timidity and leisureliness. Occasionally, many disputes with economic partners create a sense of anxiety in our cadres. They fear a countereffect concerning their existence and do not always feel protected by the movement.

The deputy secretary general noted that we encounter, even today, the harmful outlook that those who do not take the initiative do not make a mistake, and that they can calmly live their lives.

We still come across a large number of leaders who do not like "difficult" people, do not foster the emergence and development of talent, and do not sufficiently strive to ensure that talented people are truly suitable for advancement.

Our training and educational work cannot yet appropriately follow and serve the qualitative changes appearing in the trade union movement today. We do not sufficiently distinguish between the proportions of theoretical and practical knowledge at some courses.

Because of more and more difficult conditions in economic life, sending people to day courses has become increasingly problematic in recent years. Economic leaders do not like to release social office-holders for studying. A particular problem is the extended training of women, because, if only for a month, it is difficult to tear them away from family life.

We also noted in the draft statement that, despite all of our efforts, the sphere from which we ensure our cadre replacements is narrowing. It is not the first time we have said this, but we do not regard the present rate of workers who become leaders, nor the practice that serves this process as acceptable.

The state of development of our society is such that we are justified in demanding from leaders the school qualifications required for their position. This will apply even more in the future. One must rely primarily on people with appropriate qualifications, but university and high school graduates should not be the exclusive or almost exclusive sources for leader replacements. The process that has developed is such that a person who becomes a worker must live as a worker throughout his life. Today, conditions are more difficult for a working man to "shift" according to his ability and areas of interest, and often even his direct interests speak against this. The number and rate of worker office-holders have diminished in almost every area in recent years.

Increased demands on elected office-holders prompt leaders to install vocationally qualified and fully-fledged people, people with diplomas. Although it has made many efforts the trade union movement still does not pay suitable attention to acquainting itself better with the ability of workers and to giving them assignments, to trying out and preparing them. Another fact that makes one think is that some of the most outstanding worker trade union office-holders do not accept higher functions than the positions of steward and chief steward and, primarily, do not accept full-time functions. What is the reason for this? It is common knowledge that the fulfillment of functions calls for organized studying for several years to the detriment of leisure time. At the same time, only some of those studying can be exempted from work. The rest of them must complete their courses -- mainly at state schools -- at correspondence and evening departments. Many young people do not undertake this. The problems of obtaining a dwelling and beginning a career require more and more money, while, at the same time, the earnings received for manual work are often higher than the amount earned in a trade union function today. This makes it very hard for better trained workers to assume a leading function. In most cases, the "solution" is that we seek replacement among people with lower wages.

The fact that the prestige of the work of leaders has diminished is also instrumental in this. The public frequently draws negative general conclusions from some cases. Becoming leaders is not appealing for good skilled workers either in a moral or a material sense. Some leading positions have gradually become less appreciated in the last 5-10 years, some of them have hardly any appeal.

The deputy secretary general emphasized that personal acquaintance is still frequently decisive in the selection of cadres, although a job well done, prestige, self-assurance, activeness in public life, interest in the movement, and the handling of people's troublesome affairs, as well as the frank and courageous department of candidates must play an important role in selection. However, superficial and undemanding selections based on an instinctive, one-sided, subjective appraisal still occur even today. For the sake of changing this, we propose enabling collectives responsibly to recommend, from their own ranks, cadres suitable for various functions.

Another way we could put this would be to say that the mobility of cadres upward from below, the advancement of activists with life experiences and good relations with the masses, should become stronger.

The fact that the number and proportion of those about to retire are relatively high at apparatuses and among fully-fledged functionaries lends special emphasis to the training of replacements. This is true even though considerably great replacements took place prior to the congress. We can expect a replacement of leaders on a fairly large scale because of age during the period of the next elections. It is extremely important for us to make circumspect preparations for this and ensure the continuity of leadership in spite of it.

Along with fundamentally favorable changes in the democracy of trade union cadre work, formalism frequently prevails and makes an impact. With regard to selection, the democracy of cadre work still does not even remotely come up to the desired standard in making preparations for and reaching corporate decisions, but asserts itself mostly in procedural matters, and not faultlessly even in that respect. Personal nominations are not always preceded by the gathering of sufficient information about the suitability of cadres, which would provide the means to make safer decisions. Insufficient information is obtained about the career and work of candidates. Only rarely are several candidates nominated, or substantive alternate recommendations made. Through all this, corporations are obliged to reach a formal decision, because they lack sufficient information on the people about whom they have to decide. Therefore, we propose that corporations approve groups of candidates and make their recommendations from among them.

MEHES ENCOURAGES ELECTRONICS DEVELOPMENT

LD220630 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Socialist countries must accelerate the joint development of electronics and telecommunications products, said Minister of Industry Lajos Mehes at a session of the CEMA standing commission on Radio Engineering and Electronics in Balatonszeplak. In his opening speech as chairman of the commission, Lajos Mehes pointed out that along with the discriminatory economic policy toward the socialist countries, internal problems also necessitate the strengthening of integration. The embargo of the Western countries concerns mainly electronics. This makes it important to improve specialization in this field.

NEMETH VISITS FACTORY TRYING TO OVERCOME LOSSES

LD220653 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Karoly Nemeth has visited the Salgotarjan iron-foundry and stove factory which is currently trying to eliminate its losses. The Politburo member was informed by the director that earlier the enterprise, as a part of the enamel industry works, was heavily indebted. After becoming independent, it was still unable to recover. New leaders were recently appointed to the factory. They are now trying to eliminate losses by changes in the production structure. Karoly Nemeth visited the factory during his visit to Mograd County. Later he gave a political briefing at the headquarters of the county party committee.

CHRISTIANS HOLD 2-DAY CONFERENCE, CZYREK SPEAKS

AU141430 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Sep 83 p 5

[PAP report: "An Appeal To Increase Efforts at Establishing Peace"]

[Text] A 2-day international meeting on the subject "The Responsibility of Christians for Peace and Security on Our Continent" ended its talks in Warsaw on 10 September.

After discussions by two problems commissions on Saturday, a final document was adopted in which representatives of the clergy and lay activists -- Catholics, Protestants, and Orthodox from 19 European countries -- appeal to all people of good will to increase efforts for the sake of disarmament and detente and for the sake of strengthening peace.

Representatives of the Western delegation were received by Jozef Czyrek, Politburo member, PZPR Central Committee secretary, and deputy chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Christian Social Society, took part in the meeting.

Discussing church-state relations in Poland, J. Czyrek said that differences in world outlook must not and should not be transferred to the political arena. Anti-Polish and antiexistential [antiegziysgencyjni] forces and centers in the West are striving to use these differences for political battle, in order to lead to a confrontation between the socialist state and the Church. These aims are against the interests of our people and state, and also against the interests of the Church itself. J. Czyrek stressed that the achievements gained in socialist construction are the common work of all Poles, both believers and nonbelievers.

Describing our position in the international forum, J. Czyrek indicated the importance of domestic peace and of a normalizing situation in Poland for efforts to establish peace and heal international relations. He stressed that Poland is opposing the policy being led by the United States and some Western circles and governments aimed at treating our country as a tool in the global confrontation between East and West. He condemned the policy of sanctions and restrictions, which hits Poland's interests and the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different systems.

In the adopted declaration, the participants in the symposium reached agreement on the following points:

Churches should oppose any activity that arouses hostility toward other people and nations. Churches, governments, and social organizations should educate people for the sake of peace. One of the ways to do this is to increase contacts between social circles and individuals in different countries and gain knowledge, of one another.

Churches should use their influence in order to reach a consensus between Christian and moral principles and the policy of governments. They should oppose some governments' misuse of Christian slogans to justify their aggressive aims.

Historical awareness shapes political views to a large degree. This historical awareness should also embrace the history of individual churches.

The universalism of the teachings of Christian churches is making it easier for Christians to overcome national and other particularisms.

Nuclear arms development is forcing us to radically review our traditional ideas about a just war.

Faith in the teachings of the Gospel is often regarded as a lack of political realism. Experience stemming from the present situation in the world shows that these teachings may be a basis for the effective defense of peace.

Christians are divided into various political and other views, but faced with the possibility of nuclear war, they should display an attitude of solidarity against any policy which increases the danger of nuclear war.

The arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, has today become more ominous than ever before. New arms programs and new methods of mass destruction are emerging, efforts are being made to combine the idea of reconciliation with the use of nuclear arms, and people are discussing the possibility of waging a limited and victorious nuclear war. The deployment of new missiles armed with nuclear warheads in Europe is drastically increasing the danger of a nuclear conflict, a conflict that would not be limited to Europe but which would turn itself into a world cataclysm. The participants of the meeting stated that this cannot agree with the principles of Christian morality and hits at the peaceful order in Europe. They appeal to the negotiators in Geneva to reach an agreement that would mark the beginning of nuclear arms reductions in Europe.

The latest initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries meet the peaceful expectations of the communities of Europe halfway.

Because of their historical experience, Christians and European churches will bear special responsibility for securing peace in our continent and in the world.

This presents them with the following tasks: increasing ecumenical cooperation and joint activity with other people of good will; concern for the kind of Christian upbringing that does not separate people from each other but brings them together in joint work; and increasing Christians' sensitivity toward the need to restrict armaments and toward disarmament, and also toward the need to oppose hostile attitudes which act as a justification for new armaments measures. The aim is also to upset the balance of terror and create a climate of confidence and mutual security, and to reveal and oppose social injustice.

The gathered participants appeal to all Christian circles in Europe and the world to increase efforts at restricting nuclear armaments and increase all other actions aimed at establishing peace.

SHIPPING TRADE UNIONS ELECT FEDERATION COMMITTEE

LD191628 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- A founding group comprised of representatives of trade unions at the Polish Ocean Lines (PLO), Polish Steamship Company (PZM), Polish Baltic Shipping (PZB) and the Polish Ship Salvage Enterprise (PRO), which was in session on 15 and 16 September in Gdynia, has elected a 16-member founding committee to undertake activities aimed at setting up a federation of seamen trade unions. Henryk Dyjeta has been elected chairman of the committee. He is a PLO employee. Marek Kozlowski, a PZM employee in Szczecin, and Grzegorz Ucinski, a PZB employee in Koszalin, have been elected deputy chairmen.

AUG DATA ON PROSECUTION OF PROFITEERS PUBLISHED

AU191511 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 16 Sep 83 p 8

[Report signed "K.Sz.": "Profiteers Still in Action"]

[Text] The Bureau for Combating Economic Crimes, attached to the Citizens' Militia Command, issued data on the results of antiprofiteering activities in August of this year. These activities took place in all sectors of trade, in catering establishments -- especially those run by private agents -- domestic trade transportation, market places, and private trade. The three operations codenamed "MARKET," which were carried out in August, established that profiteering offenses in August were 31 percent higher than in July. Altogether 1,027 initial charges (including 424 in line with the law on combating profiteering) were drawn up, 1,640 applications for prosecution were made to the lowest courts, and fines worth almost Z4 million were imposed in 6,497 cases of profiteering. Moreover, goods worth Z10.3 million were uncovered at trading points. These goods were kept out of sight of customers.

What was the structure of the profiteering offenses committed to the detriment of customers last August?

An analysis shows that speculation with the goods from storage facilities, warehouses, and from truck drivers accounted for 18 and 10 percent, respectively. The number of refusals to sell goods and of the cases in which attractive goods were amassed and concealed with a view to selling them at illegal profit, has increased.

BRIEFS

PRC VISITORS TO FACTORY -- A visit by specialists from the PRC has come to an end at the Unikon container factory. The Chinese visitors, after familiarizing themselves with the production cycle, highly assessed the quality of the containers made in [word indistinct] A second visit of this type is scheduled for mid-October during which tradespeople from both sides will discuss next year's contract. Before this happens, Unikon will have handed over to the Chinese customer the first consignment of 500 containers. [Text] [Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 20 Sep 83 LD]

PPR-DPRK SHIPPING -- Warsaw 21 Sept. -- A Polish-Korean shipping company has been established with partner being the Polish Steamship Company (PZM) of Szececin and the Korean Shipping Enterprise of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The main task of the company is shipping service between the two countries. Polish coke is to be regularly transported to the DPRK while Korean magnesites will be brought to Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 21 Sep 83 LD]

NICU CEAUSESCU MEETS OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON

AU211836 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1827 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) 21/9/83 -- Nicu Ceausescu, chairman of the UN Consultative Committee for the International Youth Year, now on a visit to the U.S.A. had interviews at the State Department with Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs, Gregory Newell, assistant to the secretary of state for international organizations, and with Ambassador Roger Kirk, assistant secretary of state for international organizations. He also conducted talks with U.S. president to trade negotiations.

During the interviews, opinions were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations as a whole, of economic ones in particular, as well as on major questions of the international life. Views were also exchanged on the translation into fact of the recommendations made by the UN consultative committee for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year. The idea was highlighted that the implementation of that programme of action would provide a favourable framework for the assertion of the aspirations of the youths all over the world under the slogan "Participation, Development, Peace".

RADIO-TELEVISION AGREEMENT WITH PRC SIGNED

AU211620 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1521 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1983 -- A protocol on exchanges between the Romanian Radio and Television and the Ministry of Radio and Television of the People's Republic of China was signed in Bucharest by the director-general of the Romanian Radio and Television and the ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Romania.

MANESCU CONDUCTS ECONOMIC TALKS IN LONDON

AU202003 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] London (AGERPRES) 20/09/1983 -- During his visit to Great Britain upon the invitation of the government, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, met on September 20 with Cecil Partinson, secretary of staste for trade and industry. During the talk which passed in a working atmosphere of mutual understanding, analysis was made of the stage of economic relations between Romania and Great Britain.

Emphasis was placed on the progress made so far, materialized in recent years in the increase of commercial exchanges and of the actions of cooperation in industrial production. It was assessed that further opportunities existed for the development of bilateral economic relations in accordance with the economic potential available in the two countries. Appropriate measures were set for a more intense development of commercial relations, of the ties of economic and technical-scientific cooperation on mutually advantageous, stable and balanced terms.

The vice-president of the State Council also had an interview at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in London with representatives of British business circles. Main questions were examined with regard to the relations between the enterprises in Romania and the partner firms in Great Britain and, in that context, concrete measures were set for the steady development and diversification of commercial exchanges and of cooperation ventures.

He also conducted talks at the Rolls-Royce Ltd. headquarters during which analysis was made of the stage of cooperation with the Romanian aviation industry and of the measures to be taken for its future development in keeping with the agreements reached and programmes established, as well as at the "Shell" firm on questions related to bilateral collaboration in oil industry.

BERGHIANU VISITS MOROCCO, SIGNS AGREEMENTS

AU162052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Rabat, (AGERPRES) 16/9/1983 -- Now on an official visit to Morocco, Maxim Berghianu, minister of labor of Romania, was received by M'Hamed Bahnini, prime minister a.i. of that country [name and title as received]. Both sides expressed satisfaction for the steady development of the Romanian-Moroccan collaboration on various planes as well as the willingness to expand and diversify bilateral cooperation, in keeping with the decisions adopted during the summit interviews. The Romanian minister also conducted talks with Mohamed Arsalane el-Jadidi, minister of labour and vocational training, Moussa Saadi, minister of energy and mining research, and Mohamed Tougani, secretary of state to the prime minister, [title as received], representing the minister of cooperation.

During the visit, an agreement was signed on the application of the convention on social assistance between Romania and Morocco as well as an aide-memoire regarding the relations between the ministries of labour in the two countries.

PUNGAN RECEIVES CYPRIOT TRADE MINISTER

AU201838 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/9/1983 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Yeoryios Andreou, minister of commerce and trade of the Republic of Cyprus, leader of the Cypriot delegation at the proceedings of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Cypriot Governmental Commission for Economic Collaboration and Industrial and Technical Cooperation, assessed, during their interview in Bucharest, that there was every possibility to develop commercial exchanges and mutual advantageous economic cooperation. During the interview, both sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of the current session of the joint Romanian-Cypriot commission.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING FINNISH ENVOY

AU211621 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1520 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on Wednesday, September 21, Olli Bergman, ambassador of Finland in Bucharest, on ending his mission in Romania. The talk held on the occasion passed in a cordial atmosphere.

SDUF PEACE MEETING ASKS FOR END TO ARMS RACE

AU201759 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1514 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 20/9/1983 -- A meeting of the representatives of the organizations making up the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] took place in Bucharest in the afternoon of September 20 devoted to the struggle for the cessation of the arms race.

The meeting was a proof of the determination of all categories of working people in Romania to most actively cooperate with all peoples, with the forces and movements of peace to the end of safeguarding man's fundamental right -- the right to life, to peace, to a free and dignified existence.

After the debates, the participants approved the SDUF programme regarding the organization of broad mass actions in favour of the cessation of the arms race, general disarmament, security and peace in the world, as well as a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania.

The appeal for disarmament and peace of the meeting of the representatives of the mass and public organizations, of the other organizations making up the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front was adopted at the end of the meeting.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGES TO SEVERAL NATIONAL LEADERS

Bulgaria on 39th Anniversary

AU141649 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Sep 83 p 7

[Message of greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on Bulgaria's National Day]

[Text] To: Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Comrade Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia

Dear Comrades: On the 39th anniversary of the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, we extend most cordial congratulations and ardent comradely greetings to you, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and all Bulgarian working people, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and ourselves personally.

An outstanding event in the Bulgarian people's history, the revolutionary act of 9 September 1944 opened up the road to successfully carrying out and renewing profound socioeconomic changes. Under the leadership of their Communist Party, the Bulgarian working people have scored outstanding results in developing industry, agriculture, and culture, in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, and in building the developed socialist society in their fatherland.

In the years of socialist construction the friendship, cooperation, and solidarity between our parties and countries have ceaselessly developed and steadily asserted themselves as an example of relations between neighboring socialist states and between free and sovereign peoples, thus making an important contribution to the struggle for disarmament, peace, lessening internatonal tension, and establishing relations of trust, respect for national independence, and cooperation between all states.

We are convinced that in the spirit of decisions adopted during our fruitful meetings, which have become traditional, the relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation will continue to intensify and expand to the benefit of our friendly peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of socialism, peace, understanding, and cooperation in the Balkans, Europe, and throughout the world.

On your national holiday we wish you, the entire party and all the Bulgarian people, the attainment of ever greater successes in ensuring the flourishing and progress of Socialist Bulgaria and in raising the material and intellectual living standard of the fraternal Bulgarian people.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DPRK on 35th National Day

AU141648 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Sep 83 p 5

[Message of greetings from Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party (KWP) and DPRK president, on DPRK's National Day]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, KWP Central Committee general secretary and DPRK president, Pyongyang,

On the 35th anniversay of the DPRK creation, I have the great pleasure of extending warmest congratulations and cordial comradely greetings to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee, and the friendly Korean people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people, and myself personally.

An event of outstanding importance in the millenia-old history of the Korean people, the creation of the DPRK 35 years ago by the KWP, headed by you, opened up the road for the Korean people's new and free life and for building the socialist system.

The Communists and all the Romanian people sincerely rejoice in and wholeheartedly congratulate the hardworking Korean people for the great successes attained in building a powerful and independent national economy and ensuring DPRK's flourishing and development, and reiterate their consistent solidarity with and support for the Korean nation's legitimate aspiration for the fatherland's peaceful and independent reunification, without any outside interference.

I express the conviction that the Romanian-Korean relations of close friendship and cooperation will continue to powerfully develop in accordance with decisions and understandings reached during our meetings, to the benefit of the Romanian and Korean peoples and in the interest of the overall cause of peace and socialism.

On the great jubilee anniversary of the DPRK's national holiday, I extend to you and the friendly Korean people best wishes for new and great successes in implementing

the decisions of the Sixth KWP Congress, in the entire socialist construction of the country, and in the struggle to attain the major wish of the entire Korean nation to live in a united, free, and prosperous fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the socialist Republic of Romania

Nicaragua on National Day

AU191304 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] To Their Excellencies Messrs

Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Sergio Ramirez Mercado

Rafael Cordova Rivas

Members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, Managua.

On the National Day of the Republic of Nicaragua, I have the pleasure to extend to you warm congratulations and best wishes for the friendly Nicaraguan people's progress, well-being, and peace on behalf of the Romanian people and government, and myself personally.

I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will increasingly develop in the future.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SFRY SAWPY DELEGATION

AU211842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] received on September 21 the delegation of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia led by Jovan Dejanovic, president of the federal confederation of the SAWPY, now on a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, and Iosif Uglar, vice-chairman of the SDUF National Council. Present was Milos Melovski, Yugoslavia's ambassador in Bucharest.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu warm, friendly greetings and cordial wishes on behalf of the president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, as well as wishes of success in biulding the multilaterally developed socialist society.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the wishes he was addressed, and requested that warm, friendly greetings and best wishes be conveyed to Mika Spiljak and Dragoslav Markovic as well as wishes for the Yugoslav peoples to obtain ever greater successes in building socialism.

During the interview reference was made with satisfaction to the traditional relations of close friendship and collaboration between Romania and Yugoslavia, between the RCP and the LCY which have witnessed a steadily upward and productive course on the solid basis of the understandings reached at top level. At the same time, the joint wish was reasserted to continually expand and strengthen those fine relations, to amplify and deepen the Romanian-Yugoslav collaboration.

The importance was also highlighted of intensifying contacts, exchange of experience and links between the SDUF and the SAWPY, and the fact was considered that that contributed to the general development of the relations between the two neighbour and friendly countries and peoples, for the benefit of the cause of socialism and peace.

Aspects of the current international situation were also approached, with emphasis on the fact that the particularly complex world situation required firm action for the lessening of international tension, for the cessation of the arms race and a passage to resolute measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, for the halting of the deployment of further medium-range missiles in Europe, for the withdrawal and scrapping of the ones in place, the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence, for the peaceful and negotiated settlement of interstate differences, of all problems facing mankind, for the building of a climate of security,peace, understanding and cooperation on the European Continent and throughout the world.

During the talk stress was laid on the necessity of intensifying efforts to strengthen collaboration, security and peace in the Balkans. The conviction was expressed that all conditions existed so as, through the concerted efforts of all Balkan states, the Balkans be turned into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness and productive cooperation, into an area free of nuclear weapons.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

DPRK DEMOCRATIC FRONT DELEGATION VISITS

Ceausescu Receives Delegation

AU211745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front (SDUF), received on Wednesday, September 21, the delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Yim Hyong-ku, secretary-general of the CC of the front, who are paying a visit to Romania.

The interview was attended by Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, and Iosif Uglar, deputy chairman of the SDUF National Council. Also present was Sin In-ha, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest.

Thanking for having been received, Yim Hyong-ku conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute and wishes of good health and happiness on behalf of President Kim Il-song, and the Romanian people wishes of success in the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. The guest expressed satisfaction at visiting Romania and getting first-hand knowledge of the achievements scored by the Romanian people in the economic and social development of its homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that President Kim Il-song be conveyed a warm salute and best wishes and the friendly Korean people wishes of ever greater successes in the building of socialism, in the attainment of the ideals of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

During the talks, the fine relations were highlighted of close friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, between the political organizations in the two countries, with emphasis on the facts that those relations had developed permanently in keeping with the understanding covenanted during the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue, that their expansion and amplification served the cause of peace, detente and socialism.

Yim Hyong-ku expressed gratitude to the party, the government and the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party personally for the support granted to the Korean people in the fight for the attainment of the ideals of the peaceful reunification of its fatherland.

Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the solidarity and full support of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, devoted to the attainment of the Korean people's national aspiration for the peaceful, independent and democratic reunification of its fatherland.

Approaching aspects of the current international life, the need was highlighted for the people's fight for peace, security, detente, for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Dobrin, Giosan, Andrei Meeting

AU211843 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1824 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/9/1983 -- The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, led by Yim Hyong-ku secretary-general of the front, now on a visit to Romania, were received at the headquarters of the SDUF National Council by Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman. Opinions were exchanged on the occasion on the activity carried out by the SDUF and the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, on the possibilities of developing the relations of cooperation between the two bodies with a view to expanding and deepening the relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The same day, the Korean guests were received by the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Nicolae Giosan. The role was highlighted during the interview the parliaments can play in the development of bilateral relations, in the struggle for peace, disarmament and international collaboration.

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei received the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The prospects were examined during the interview of developing bilateral relations on the basis of the understandings covenanted at top level, of steadily deepening the fraternal relations between the two parties, countires, and peoples.

U.S. BARRING GROMYKO FLIGHT TO UN 'UNPLEASANT'

AU211410 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 83 p 2

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "New Test for the United Nations"]

[Text] The United Nations has always faced numerous difficulties in its work and has often been a victim of the cold war. However, never in its history has the General Assembly opened its traditional September session in a climate of such intolerance, accusations, and aggravation among the superpowers. A sad illustration of such a situation is the decision by the constant and most frequent guest at the glass palace in New York, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, not to come this time. Something happened for the first time, something that causes even more concern and which must lead to urgent intervention by the United Nations: The American authorities, in their capacity as host of the world organization, have not allowed an Aeroflot plane with the head of the USSR delegation to land at American airfields.

This unpleasant development, full of blows below the belt and "vengeance," will contribute in its way to a "somber picture of the world" about which Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, will speak in his report for the coming session. The somber picture of the world, however, is not and cannot be an excuse for behavior and moves which have nothing in common with norms of behavior and even less with the UN principles.

This will certainly make the overall activities of the General Assembly more difficult. Its agenda as always includes numerous current questions which demand urgent solutions. Such an aggravation also constitutes a blow to the movement and policy of the nonaligned countries, which at the initiative of their chairman, Indira Gandhi, called to New York the heads of states and governments in the largest number possible precisely in order that the somber picture of the world may change.

One gets the impression, moreover, that the aggravation of the situation by the two superpowers because of an incident which is regrettable which is a consequence of the bad relations between the two powers and nothing more, is being imposed as a first class international problem, and in this way one in fact runs away from those key international problems whose solving is demanded by the nonaligned countries and whose essence is the building of an international system which will insure peace, security, and justice for all.

The nonaligned countries certainly cannot accept as well-meant, and even less as realistic, all the suggestions that they should align themselves with America in its quarrel with the USSR, or the construed thesis that the nonaligned are now "asking for the leadership of the West." The reaction by the other side is also symptomatic. TASS warns the nonaligned countries not to allow a split in their ranks and their inclusion in the anti-Soviet campaign.

The desire of the superpowers to approach the nonaligned countries -- which is a new reality indicating a new relationship of forces -- is one thing, and the ever present tendency and policy to have the nonaligned aligned with one bloc or another -- for which various occasions are used -- is another thing.

This is another reason for the nonaligned to persist on their principled stands and policy and to appeal to the two superpowers to immediately end their latest dispute.

The Security Council debate a few days ago after all showed that the nonaligned, as well as other countries, do not wish to be dragged into a fresh bloc aggravation and that they wish to solve this international dispute as well as all others which are much more serious exclusively under the sign of detente and agreement, proceeding from the UN principles, equality, and justice.

It is obviously not the time for a discussion about the move of the United Nations from New York, but at the very beginning of the General Assembly work one must do everything to call the host country to respect the usual norms.

If the opposite is the case, a dangerous precedent will be created which will only make international relations worse and which ultimately would jeopardize the very existence of the United Nations. Nobody sensible can allow it, for the United Nations is the only proper instrument of world peace. Its machinery is indeed often idle, but the United Nations is the last one that can be blamed for it.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ITALIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Visits Montenegro

LD211412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1304 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Titograd, September 21 (TANJUG) -- Several score thousands of inhabitants of Titograd, capital of the Republic of Montenegro, southwestern Yugoslavia, turned out this morning (Wednesday) to exceptionally warmly welcome President Sandro Pertini of Italy who came for a two-day visit to Yugoslavia. During his visit, the Italian president is to attend the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the forming of the Garibaldi Division of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army in World War Two. The Garibaldi Division was made up of Italians.

In his first statement on arrival, Pertini emphasized that he expects from this visit, too, to make a new contribution to the development of friendly cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Pertini evoked his recollections of the late President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, adding that, at Tito's grave, he "burst into tears sincerely in sorrow for one of my best friends."

Afterwards, President Pertini and Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, who welcomed him at Titograd airport, left for the town of Pljevlja to together unveil there a memorial to the fallen fighters of the Garibaldi Division.

The Garibaldi Division was formed at Pljevlja on December 2, 1943. Some 4,500 Italian antifascists fought in its ranks since its forming.

Spiljak Statement Reported

LD220349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Pljevlja, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, made a statement for the Italian RAI [Radio Broadcasting and Television Company] station in which he expressed his great satisfaction that Mr Sandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy, a prominent antifascist and a proven friend of our country, had accepted the invitation of the SFRY Presidency to visit our country.

His presence will add luster to the celebration marking the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Italian Garibaldi Partisan Division, which was a part of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army.

The statement goes on to say that the very well developed and all-round friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are an example of how good-neighborly cooperation can be built between countries with different social systems. This successful cooperation is all the more remarkable when one realizes that in the recent past our two countries were on different sides of historic undercurrents and that the relations between the two countries were weighted down by many problems.

Spiljak then said that an exceptionally great contribution to, and share in, the establishment of such friendly relations between our countries had been made by the joint struggle of Italian antifascist members of the Garibaldi Division and of the Garibaldi Brigade formed in Slovenski Primorje together with our peoples against German and Italian fascism, by the joint resistance of Croat, Slovene and Italian antifascists from Istria and Slovensko Primorje against fascism, and by the fact that Yugoslavs took part in the Italian partisan movement. With this solidarity and brotherhood-in-arms, the foundations were laid for new Yugoslav-Italian relations.

Courageous members of Garibaldi Division also fought and died on Yugoslav territory for the future of their country and for an antifascist and democratic Italy. The Yugoslav peoples express the greatest gratitude to these brave patriots who contributed to the final destruction of the fascist military might on the territory of Yugoslavia.

At the present time of aggravated world political and economic crisis, which is posing a serious threat to peace, joint efforts are required by all nations, by all progressive forces, like Tito's partisans and members of the Italian Garibaldi unit who fought for peace, freedom and democracy during World War II here in Yugoslavia.

The results of good-neighborly cooperation attained by our countries so far on the basis of the Asimo Accords have confirmed the historic importance of these agreements. The experience concerning this cooperation indicates the inadequately used opportunities for even broader and more comprehensive cooperation. We are especially satisfied with what has been attained with Italy in economic relations, although there is considerable scope here for even fuller and more intensive commodity exchange.

We appreciate Italy's support for our efforts to stabilize the economy. A strong and sound Yugoslav economy is not a condition of our development alone. It is also in the interest of more quickly overcoming the economic crisis which is also affecting many other countries. It is particularly in the interest of enriching economic, scientific, cultural and other areas of cooperation with our neighbors.

With President Pertini and Foreign Minister Signor Andreotti we talked about the most important current questions concerning international political, and economic relations, particularly about the necessary efforts of all countries to halt the arms race and provide a stimulus for talks on decreasing tension in the world. We stressed that no effort leading to the establishment of a dialogue and creation of negotiating conditions is in vain.

Of course, we also discussed mutual all-round cooperation with our high-ranking guests. We are convinced that this meeting -- as indeed did previous meetings between the representatives of our two countries -- will contribute to further expanding and consolidating all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy.

I am taking advantage of this opportunity to greet the friendly people of Italy and to wish them fresh successes along their way to prosperity and to securing peaceful and creative work and life.

Unveils Partisan Monument

LD211743 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Pljevlja, September 21 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak and Italian President Sandro Pertini today (Wednesday) unveiled a monument in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Italian partisan division 'Garibaldi' in the village of Mrzovici near Pljevlja (Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro).

Pertini arrived in Yugoslavia this morning to attend the ceremony. After the capitulation of fascist Italy in the Second World War, the Italian anti-fascist division joined Yugoslav partisans in the fight against the German occupiers.

Guests at the ceremony, which represented a strong anti-fascist and anti-militaristic manifestation and symbolish Yugoslavia's and Italy's resolve to develop good-neighborly relations, were addressed by representatives of veterans' organisations from both countries. The speakers stressed, among other things, support to all democratic forces and trends in the world in the struggle for peace and the dignity and freedom of people and nations.

The ceremony was attended by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, distinguished Yugoslav partisan leaders including Peko Dapcevic, president of the Yugoslav Veterans' Federation Bojan Polak, Italian generals from the 'Garibaldi' division and others.

Nearly 300 surviving members of the division who arrived to attend the event, many of them accompanied by wives or children, received a warm welcome. The monument was designed by Titograd architect Vasilije Knezevic.

Presidents Spiljak and Pertini, both prominent anti-fascist fighters in the last war, also laid wreaths at the graves of fallen combatants and victims of fascism at Pljevlja. During the afternoon, they will meet the surviving members of the Italian division and their Yugoslav comrades in arms.

After the meeting, Spiljak and Pertini will leave for the Yugoslav adriatic port of Bar by train. At Milocer, one of the most popular Yugoslav holiday resorts situated near Bar, Spiljak will entertain his guest to dinner at which they are expected to exchange toasts.

Spiljak Gives Dinner

LD212112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 1943 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Sveti Stefan, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, gave a dinner in honor of Sandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy, at the Grand Hotel Sveti Stefan on the Montenegrin coastline tonight.

Present at the dinner were Marko Orlandic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro; Andreotti and Mojsov, Italian and Yugoslav foreign ministers; and a large number of other prominent individuals from our country and Italy. During the dinner the two presidents exchanged toasts.

Spiljak's Toast

LD211635 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Mika Spiljak's toast -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- Esteemed President Pertini, Mr Andreotti, dear friends and comrades: Permit me once again, on behalf of all of us, your Yugoslav hosts, to convey to you the sentiments of the warmest welcome and of the pleasure that you are among us, and the wish that this stay of yours can be as pleasant as possible.

We are particularly pleased, Mr President, at being able to greet you again. The Yugoslav peoples see you as a dear and proven friend. By its history, this country has demonstrated the extent to which it cherishes the ideals of freedom and justice. Hence the great respect it nurtures for you, a statesman of a neighboring and friendly country, and a courageous and consistent fighter for the implementation of these joint ideals. Your personal contribution to Yugoslav-Italian relations, your friendship with President Tito, and the gestures of attention and sympathy which you have shown us have brought Italy even closer to the hearts of all Yugoslavs.

Today we received memories of the joint struggle of Yugoslav and Italian partisans. The relations between our two neighboring countries underwent many difficult moments and tribulations. Today we marked an event which in a way indicated a turning point in these relations. The pledge of different prospects emanated from the lives of 4,500 members of the Garibaldi unit on this territory and of Yugoslavs in Italy, members of the Italian resistance movement. We built the foundations of our relations through joint antifascist struggle, for life in freedom and in peace and justice for all the nations.

It is particularly up to us, old comrades-in-arms, to convey these achievements to young generations, so that our experience, which your record does, should for them be messages of peace, freedom and confidence in the future.

Yugoslavia and Italy can serve as an example of good-neighborly relations in Europe today. We have good and meaningful cooperation in virtually all areas. The efforts for the further rapprochement between our peoples and for even better reciprocal understanding and useful cooperation comes from both directions. We see and appreciate this both in bilateral and broader support by Italy for our efforts for the economic stabilization of our country.

National minorities in our countries are developing their national identity in conditions of equality. This is an important element in our relations. Their further unhampered development is a guarantee of even stronger bridges of friendship and cooperation between us.

Dear friends, by respecting our mutual differences Yugoslavia and Italy built their relation principles of equality and noninterference, through a constant constructive dialogue and cooperation.

We live in exceptionally difficult times. International political and economic relations are in a deep crisis. There is inadequate good will on the part of the strong countries to invest their forces into general progress in peace and security instead of investing them into constant confrontation.

The world is increasingly threatened by the arms race, by focal points of crises and by rampant poverty. A great number of developing countries live on the bread line.

From their seventh summit meeting the nonaligned countries addressed an appeal to the world for action and peace, for equal and open dialogue which engenders and strengthens confidence. The most adequate place for the solution of joint problems in the world is the United Nations. Hence the initiative of the nonaligned countries for a broad participation of heads of states and governments in the 38th UN General Assembly session.

The successfully concluded Madrid meeting of the CSCE instills in us the hope that understanding and cooperation are possible after all. For Europe, in which destructive weapons of all kinds are concentrated more than anywhere else, this is of paramount importance. Here I am particularly thinking of the European conference on measures of trust and on disarmament.

In this European area which we share, and further afield, socialist and nonaligned Yugoslavia wishes to develop its relations with all countries, especially with its neighbors, in conditions of peace, cooperation,and security, and without the presence of nuclear weapons and a psychosis of suspicion and fear. This is why cooperation with neighboring and friendly Italy has a much broader significance for us.

Esteemed President Pertini, I raise this glass to your health, to the health of Mr Andreotti, to that of your associates and of all our dear guests, to the prosperity of the people of Italy, and to our friendship and cooperation.

PRESIDENT SPILJAK RECEIVES NEW OMAN ENVOY

AU212024 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- Yesterday, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received the credentials from Salim Isma'il Suwayd, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Sultanate of Oman to the SFRY, and held a friendly talk with him. Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, participated in the talk.

SPILJAK CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU212025 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the anniversary of the socialist revolution in Ethiopia and the national holiday of the Ethiopian people, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the Presidency to Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of that friendly and nonaligned country.

AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY GDR'S STOPH 16 SEP

LD162216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1606 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, September 16 (TANJUG) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the German Democratic Republic's Council of Ministers, received Ljubomir Majeric, Yugoslav ambassador in Berlin, here today (Friday). In the ensuing talk, the development of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the GDR as well as some current international questions were discussed.

The two countries' relations have been positively developing, it was asserted. Solid and clear foundations on the well-known principles have been laid.

Willingness was expressed for these very good friendly relations between the two countries to follow an upward trend. The forthcoming visit of Willi Stoph, the GDR premier, will also contribute to this. Fresh possibilities, with more flexibility in solving concrete problems, should be found in the further development of bilateral economic relations, Stoph said, among other things, during this meeting. It is necessary to still better mutually become acquainted with the possibilities of the two countries' economies and study them so as to have the two countries' economic and technological cooperation enlarged in long term, it was also said.

MOJSOV SENDS MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED DAY SESSION

LD201709 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Sep (TANJUG) -- A message from Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, was read out at the festive session of the nonaligned countries to mark Nonalignment Day in New York.

On behalf of the government and peoples of the SFRY, the message says, I send warm congratulations to the festive session of the nonaligned countries which is being held on Nonalignment Day to mark the anniversary of the First Nonaligned Summit Conference in the Yugoslav capital of Belgrade in 1961. The Belgrade conference gathered together the most prominent statesmen of the nonaligned countries and representatives of liberation movements who, on behalf of the whole of mankind, raised their voices in defense of peace. We recall with reverence the initiators and founders of our movement -- Nehru, An-Nasir, Nkrumah, Sukarno, Makarios, our President Tito, and a whole series of other statesmen from Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

The policy and movement of nonalignment have evolved into an important moral and political force in international relations and a factor of stability and peace in the world. The sociohistorical roots of nonalignment have determined the entirety and universality of its aspirations, interests, and aims. The policy of nonalignment have become an irreplaceable, independent, non-bloc, and global factor in the struggle to establish new political and economic relations on just and equal bases.

We are convinced that the policy and movement of nonalignment will continue to play a significant role in international relations and exert consistent efforts toward fulfilling its goals -- the strengthening of peace and maintenance of freedom, justice, and progress for all peoples, without foreign pressures, interference, or interventions. The fresh exacerbations in the world, which are a dangerous threat to the independence of many nonaligned countries, place even greater stress upon the role and responsibility of the policy and movement of nonalignment in seeking solutions for the burning problems of peace, security, development, crisis, and critical flashpoints and for liberating peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation.

The consistent application of the authentic principles and criteria of nonalignment which were adopted at the first summit conference and ratified at all later ones, alongside constant political action on the part of the nonaligned countries on that basis, constitutes the only way to fulfill the tasks which confront us in realizing the decisions of the seventh conference of heads of state or government.

The forthcoming UN General Assembly session offers us the opportunity through joint action to further strengthen the unity, solidarity, and capacity for action of our movement, and to make a fresh contribution to stimulating cooperation and dialogue with the aim of overcoming the present very difficult and complicated international situation and of further strengthening the role of the United Nations.

MARKOVIC SENDS NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ZHIVKOV

AU141507 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Sep 83 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a message of congratulations to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, with best wishes for the comprehensive progress of neighboring socialist Bulgaria.

The telegram also expresses the belief that the cooperation between the LCY and the BCP will be furthered for the welfare of Yugoslav and Bulgarian peoples, and in the interest of peace, equal international cooperation, and social progress in the world.

LCY OFFICIALS RECEIVE BELGIAN SOCIALIST LEADER

AU161046 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 12 (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the president of the LCY Central Committee, and Roger Gailles, secretary-general of the Belgium's Socialist Party - French-speaking wing underlined here today (Monday) their readiness for a further development and deepening of traditionally good relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Belgian Socialists. Such relations are an important factor for better mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries and their peoples, it was pointed out.

During the talks that passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides exchanged opinions on socio-political situations in Yugoslavia and Belgium. The activities of the LCY and the Belgian Socialist Party at home were also discussed. Socialist Party (French-speaking wing) Secretary-General Roger Gailles also had talks with LCY Central Committee Presidency member Dobrivoje Vidic in Belgrade today (Monday).

Vidic and Gailles expressed concern over the further deterioration of international political and economic relations and in particular over the arms race.

They stressed the need for the cooperation of all progressive, democratic and peaceful forces in Europe and the world for the achievement of an international detente. Roger Gailles also visited the Assembly of Yugoslavia today where he was acquainted with the developmnent and working order of the Yuguslav federal system.

FEC DISCUSSES MARKET SUPPLIES, TRADE AT MEETING

LD220926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1709 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session held today under the chairmanship of Milka Planinc, the Federal Executive Council [FEC] considered market supplies in the country and adopted its attitude to this question. The FEC also adopted measures aimed at promoting trade in agricultural and food products and a draft law on changes and additions in the law on customs. The council also passed a number of decisions and regulations in the field of the current economic policy and the country's relations with foreign countries.

While discussing reports on market supplies in the country, the FEC noted that the market is better supplied this year than last year.

A number of products formerly in short supply are now available in sufficient quantities and in other cases market supplies have improved. Despite this, differences between individual towns and areas continue to be very pronounced. Better and more regular supplies for tourist areas have restored the confidence of foreign tourists and this is reflected in an increased inflow of foreign exchange.

The FEC noted that the energy situation is difficult, especially with regard to the availability of electrical power and liquid fuels. This could have a crucial effect on the growth of production and thus on regular market supplies for the population in the next period. To this end it is necessary to reach accord in good time on securing the foreign exchange needed for the production of specific products in 1984, as well as to speed up the process of reaching agreements on stable and permanent sources of funds for the financing of goods reserves at all levels. In order to normalize stock-breeding, the FEC together with the republics and provinces, will adopt measures aimed at ensuring organized buying-in of corn.

Considering the country's relations with foreign countries, the FEC finalized the platform for the official friendly visit to be paid to Yugoslavia by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

POLITIKA REACTS TO SAWP CRITICISM ON WHEAT

AU151914 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Sep 83 p 6

[R.K. commentary: "POLITIKA About the Harvest and Purchases"]

[Text] The day before yesterday, the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia at its session criticized some articles in our press about crop purchases because, it was said, they were "out of key and literally did not support the action by the republican conference and organized social forces to achieve maximum results in wheat purchases." These assessments also referred to an article ("About Purchases in a Different Way") which was published (on 21 AUGUST) in our newspaper.

The POLITIKA collegium accepts this criticism. Similar assessments of the said article were expressed in our editorial board before the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia. It was stressed on that occasion that to publish one-sided and unfounded articles was alien to the tradition and practice of our newspaper.

However, speaking about the orientation and involvement of our newspaper in general to realize the harvest and wheat purchases programs, the facts show an exceptionally good and consistent involvement of POLITIKA in implementing these actions all over the republic. We are bound to say that POLITIKA began the battle for this year's harvest as early as June last year ("Bread on Our Soil"). This article initiated a proper action, which was then widely accepted, to increase the area sown with wheat in the fall and to create the necessary conditions for greater production and purchases, so that the country finally be freed of imports of this grain. Positively assessing this activity of our newspaper, Dr Milorad Stanojevic, president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, stated at that time: "POLITIKA has joined in a correct way in following these problems, it has been in a leading position and it led in profound analyses, correct reports, and in pointing out in good time the problems and the directions along which solutions should be sought. It has always acted from forward-looking positions."

POLITIKA particularly increased these activities during this year's harvest and particularly the purchases.

For instance, since 7 June, when the first wheat was harvested, until this day, POLITIKA carried more than 50 items on this subject in its columns. Many of these articles met with a wide reaction in the public. POLITIKA reported practically daily on the course of the work, the difficulties caused by the weather; it advocated a more efficient solving of the problems which were arising in providing spares; it wrote about the organization of purchases, the storage of grain, and the efforts made to purchase all the quantities planned ("Home-made Cake, Nevertheless," "Enough Bread," "Good Yields"). All these articles stimulated the plans to be fulfilled and the shortcomings to be eliminated in organizing the purchases. Good examples of great endeavors in this extremely important work were stressed.

In these and many other articles POLITIKA also drew attention to cases of irresponsibility and stressed that nobody can be indifferent about what work is done in agriculture, how it is done, how much food is produced, and how it will be used. Such engaged writing certainly had some echo in the countryside. This is also indicated by the results of the purchases which for the first time in the history of agriculture in Serbia proper exceeded 550,000 metric tons of wheat.

The purchases have not yet been completed and POLITIKA will continue to strive, as it has until now, so that the plans of the purchases will be realized and that in this way one of the important battles for economic stabilization will be won.

ASSEMBLY VOTES STRONGER INTERNAL AFFAIRS POWERS

LD212259 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 21 (TANJUG) -- The Federal Assembly today (Wednesday) upheld a proposal to give wider powers to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs in the protection of the country's constitutional order. This pertains to the state security affairs organised and discharged by the Secretariat itself as well as those whose discharge by the corresponding republican and provincial organs is coordinated by the Secretariat.

These wider prerogatives are envisaged by a draft of amendments to the law on the foundations of the state security system which have been approved by the Internal Policy Committee of the Assembly's Federal Chamber.

The protection of the constitutional order, which rests on uniform foundations throughout the country, is the collective concern, right and duty of all citizens of Yugoslavia, the draft says.

The amendments are aimed basically at bringing the law into line with the development of the sytem of social self-protection, a vital part of the Yugoslav concept of total national defence. The amendments are also a result of the experience gained in the suppression of the counter-revolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and separatists. In 1981, they organised disorders in Kosovo Province with the aim of joining that part of Yugoslavia to Albania.

KOSOVO LC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD162301 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Pristina, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Following the counterrevolutionary demonstrations of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo, more regular communications and more rapid circulation of information in all directions and at all levels have again been established.

The broken links in the information flow between LC basic organizations and the party organs have been restored. The attitude toward this information is increasingly responsible and the quality of the information itself is improving.

These views were presented at today's session of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, which discussed political information in the LC.

It was stated, in fact, that political information is the condition for the realization of unity of ideology and action; of vertical and horizontal links between the membership, organizations, and organs of the LC; and of the democratization of society and direct participation of communists in decisionmaking. In informing the party membership, the Kosovo edition of KOMUNIST and various bulletins, information, and publications are very important, as well as the public press. However, as was stated, there is no substitute for the direct spoken word. This has been confirmed several times in Kosovo in the 2-year struggle to expose the enemy and his ideology.

At the same time, present information from Kosovo and about Kosovo is more realistic and report important events without delay.

Besides these and other views on political information in the Kosovo LC, today's session of the Provincial Committee Presidium also heard other comments and suggestions. These were put forward during the discussion by Becir Hoti, Sinan Hasani, Ilija Vakic, Ismailj Bajra, Kacusa Jasari, Rahman Dedaj, Ilijaz Kurtesi, and others.

It was stated that in some environments, political information is employed on an ad hoc basis, mainly when excesses occur. A real assessment of the political-security situation is frequently lacking information, which makes it impossible to take measures to prevent excesses and undesirable situations. It was noted that the situation is sometimes factually embellished and only positive processes are emphasized, while weaknesses and mistakes are concealed or are not mentioned at all. The perpetrators of negative phenomena are often not named, and instead "certain forces," "certain structures," and "certain comrades" are spoken of, although -- it was stressed -- all these actually have a name and surname.

The session was also warned that it can happen that communists obtain information about certain events in their environment from the public press rather than from their organizations. Attention was also drawn to the widespread use of generalized phraseology and stereotyped mystification of certain pieces of information by designating them as strictly confidential or of an internal nature.

The members of the Presidium therefore advocated crystal clear and realistic information in both directions, or rather the more rapid circulation of information both from the leadership toward the grassroots and from the basic party organizations toward the leadership, which will contribute to information both informing and mobilizing.

SERBIAN CC DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY, ELECTIONS

LD191728 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Summary] Belgrade -- The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia met today to discuss cadre policy and preparations for the forthcoming elections in LC basic organizations.

"In his introductory address Momcilo Vicentijevic, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, pointed out that the main principles of cadre policy -- genuine communist orientation, work and organization capability, and moral

values of each member, especially of leading members -- are acquiring new significance in keeping with the challenges of the present day. We cannot advocate them only verbally. Now the major ideological matter for the LC is to draw the line at idleness, lack of ability, and group ownership behavior. Unless one becomes concerned with this matter, not a step can be made toward the objectives of our long-term stabilitzation program.

"The basic task is to make sure differentiation and ideopolitical measures are applied more resolutely and consistently. Today, with our positions on the key questions of our further social development, we cannot tolerate ideological deviations, inactivity, noncommunist behavior, ideopolitical and other mistakes on the part of individual LC members. Besides entering a plea for more resolute opposition to passivity, career-seeking, usurpations, and penetration of various anti-self-management and non-socialist interests into our cadre policy, Vicentijevic added that responsible socialist criticism implies suppression of any criticism for criticism's sake used in attempts to belittle the contribution of active and capable communists, of the cadre policy as a whole, and even of the most important achievements of our revolution."

The LC of Serbia today has almost 1 million members, including about 300,000 workers and over 50,000 agricultural workers. This potential, it was stressed in the introductory report and in the discussion, should be mobilized in electoral activity in every environment. "However, the fact has been noticed that some communists are loath to accept the office of secretary or membership in the secretariat, which reflects the generally unfavorable situation and inactivity in these basic organizations. We do not have time these days for this sort of behavior; any avoidance of responsibility, especially in the LC ranks, cannot be tolerated in any way. In connection with the possible dilemma about the number of candidates and its link with democracy in the LC, it was said that the essence of democratic relations in the LC is not merely in the number of candidates but in the process of arriving at agreement and unity in the choice of people."

Taking part in the discussion Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, said in a lengthy address that research has shown that a small number of people in basic LC organizations concern themselves with problems of stabilization or else do something about it. "During the upcoming elections, therefore, we must elect people who want to, and can, fight and involve LC members on the essential issues. LC cadres are not a 'service' of the structures higher up and this is why people with high personal integrity, knowledge, and capability are required."

In his wind-up address Radisa Gacic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, stressed that lapses and mistakes must be resolutely removed without waiting for the matter to be resolved with the expiration of the mandate. This session, said Gacic in conclusion, does not end but continues the discussion on cadre policy. In fact it should be extended.